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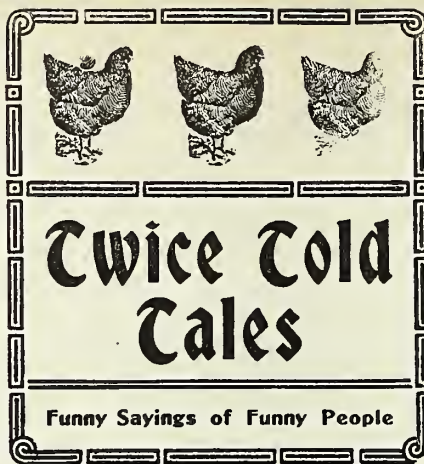
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**Twice Told Tales**

Funny Sayings of Funny People

At Last

We know now why the chicken crossed the road, because we found the egg.—Charleston News and Courier.

He Knew.

Mother—Tommy, will you have another egg?
Tommy—No.
Mother—No, what?
Tommy—No egg.

Her Foul Accent

"Her French pronunciation is fearful and wonderful."
"Yes, at the breakfast-table this morning she gazed soulfully at her poached egg and murmured: 'Isn't it chick!'"
—August Lippincott's

Husband and Eggs

Miss Fola LaFollette, in a settlement address in New York, spoke a wise word about husbands.

"Wives should never nag their husbands," she said. "A husband is like an egg. If kept continually in hot water, he soon gets hardened."—National Barred Rock Journal.

Recalling Tennyson.

Sububs—I say, Nexdore, those hens of yours belong to the Maud breed, don't they?

Nexdore—Never heard of the Maud breed. What gives you that idea?

Sububs—Because they are all the time coming into my garden.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"As a rule a man is a fool—When it's hot he wants it cool; When it's cold he wants it hot, Always wanting what is not."
—Ex.

The conjuror was performing the ancient trick of producing eggs from pocket handkerchiefs. Said he to a little fellow:

"My boy, your mother can't get eggs without a hen, can she?"

"Of course she can," replied the boy.

"Why, how is that?" asked the conjuror.

"She keeps ducks," replied the boy.—Ex.

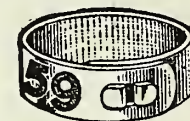
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Partridge, Silver Penciled, Golden Barred. Madison Square Garden Champions 1906-7-8-9-10-11. Free Catalogue. HILLCREST FARMS, Oakford, Pa.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Vol. 10

Knoxville, Tenn., August, 1913

(Whole No. 111) No. 3

The Signs of The Times

Keep Your Eyes Open—Go Slow and Watch the Sign Boards at
the Cross Roads—By E. G. WARDIN, Charlotte, North Carolina



HERE is not a line of business on earth which has been more "written up" than that of rearing poultry. A great deal of information, much of which is valuable and much more "tommy rot" has been written for the benefit of those whose inclinations lead them toward the expansion of the "more of it" end of the poultry business, and it would seem (were other things pertaining to the business equal) that a person of ordinary intelligence, subscribing for one of the standard poultry journals like *The Industrious Hen*, with a determination to be guided by the advice found in the columns of every issue, should be successful. Many failures are attributed by the writer to an indifference bordering on a total disregard for the teachings of the poultry press, or a failure to read and remember the warnings contained therein. But a far greater number of failures are caused by many poultry raisers following the advice (which in itself is often contradictory) of the "penny-a-liner" writers who furnish "poultry dope" to the daily press, and after a time, having exhausted their subject, run in any old stuff, just so they get the "dough" for it. They would make the beginner believe that all that is necessary to do to get on the road to fortune is to buy of them, or their friends, a pen of birds for a high price, or a setting of eggs for \$10.00 to \$20.00, that are not worth over half the price, if even that. The purchaser, being new to the business and not qualified to pass judgment on the pen of birds, or those raised from the eggs, takes them to a poultry show or fair, and is

indignant when they are not awarded first honors, and thinks that the judge did not know his business. Then finally, upon looking around and seeing the other birds, he realizes that he has been "stung." If he is conscientious, he will, when selling to his customers, only ask a reasonable price for his fowls and eggs, but very often he develops a retaliatory spirit and "does his customers as he was done by."

Another cause of the depression during the past two seasons is that thousands and thousands of persons all over the country, having been lured into the business by reading of the fabulous prices paid for birds (many of which sales have never taken place except in print), have entered the business without any knowledge of it whatever, and finding that, without experience and not having advertised sufficiently to be known as breeders of good stock, they cannot dispose of their birds and eggs at fair prices, therefore, have gone to the other extreme, and offer eggs as low as 50 cents per setting and birds at \$1.00 each. The papers of the country, including the dailies, weeklies, farm and poultry journals, have been filled with such advertisements the past two seasons.

Now, fellow poultrymen, this has to stop, if we would have the industry keep on a sound business basis, we must

Keep in the Middle of the Road, and Avoid Extremes.

The road to success has been worked upon by the builders to the extent that it is today a veritable macadam road compared to what it was years ago, fitted with sign boards at every cross-road for guidance of the beginner, warning him to keep in the middle of the road. In order



Southern States Building, National Conservation Exposition

to accomplish this the beginner must learn that it is absolutely necessary that he take the poultry press as a guide. The sooner he ceases confounding the advice contained therein from the pens of those who helped to build this road (omit the writer), with the outlandish exaggeration of incubator, poultry supply catalogues, and "penny-a-liner" writers in dailies and farm journals, the sooner he will land on both feet.

Presuming he decides to follow the above advice, he has a fair start on the road. This first sign board is an old one and has been painted and re-lettered many times. It reads "Go Slow!" This will teach him many things, the most important of which is to find out, and know positively, what he wants poultry for. Without this knowledge a trip over the road is useless.

Having decided this point, his next step is to select the breed. This is a hard proposition for some, but it is a time when he must use horse sense. It's the difference between dollars and sentimentalism, and in all poultry transactions the decision must be rendered in favor of the dollar.

While he has been traveling, stopping occasionally to look at a retouched halftone or to read an exaggerated, glowing description of a prize-winning strain of his fa-

vorite breed, he finds himself face to face with the next sign board on the road, painted by a well-known and resourceful writer, Mr. A. F. Hunter, which reads: "Eggs and Meat are the Foundation of Poultrydom."

This sign board should be tacked on the door of every poultry house. The beginner has now reached the point where he must decide to stay in the middle of the road, go slow and read the sign boards carefully, for in the selection of that special strain of the special breed, that fits as nearly as possible the conditions in his special case, he may wander on this highway until he reaches the toll house, whose gates open into a land from which some beginners have never returned (with any profit, at least).

The present day doctrine of "A Safe and Sane Fourth of July," without any fireworks, is very applicable to the poultry industry at this time. Let us all do as we would be done by, tell the truth in our advertisements about the quality of our stock and eggs and the many prizes we have won and put the prices at a fair living profit. Don't charge \$25.00 for a bird that is only worth \$10.00, or \$10.00 and \$15.00 for eggs that are only worth \$5.00. When you have a cut of your birds made, let it be true to nature and not retouched to such an extent that it does not resemble the original. In fact, let us be honest with the business, and honest with ourselves, and both will prosper.

Care of Breeders After Pens Are Broken Up

By S. P. PORTER, Mallet Creek, Ohio



ANY of us are too careless with our breeding stock after the close of a strenuous breeding season. There is only a short jump from that time to the moulting period, and to have our stock approach moulting time in other than the pink of condition is a serious mistake. When we finish shipping eggs for the season, we naturally get into the habit of giving our birds less care and attention, as the profitable period has passed; but remember, if these birds are to be kept for another year's service, or if to be sold, the keeping of them in fine shape is very essential. The males should be removed from the breeding pens at once. This is rather difficult for some that have limited room, therefore the carelessness of allowing them to remain. If the male be removed the eggs will keep better, being infertile, and they will begin that much-needed rest they should have until the moulting period is over.

If the birds are to be kept for further breeding, we

believe that egg production, after breeding season closes, should not be encouraged, but rather held back to let the system build up from thenceforth till another season approaches, to the end that the breeding stock be in the very highest state of health and vigor; for if we do not look after this in time, and our stock enters another breeding campaign in anything like a run-down condition, we may expect only weakly, short-lived chicks as the result. We must keep the hens quiet and tame as possible, that rest and recuperation may be complete. Personally, we would not care to have breeding hens lay a single egg during the rest period, but too long a rest might in a way influence the laying qualities of the offspring; even then we would rather risk good, healthy offspring as layers, than those from low spirited and low conditioned females. All through the breeding season we hear complaints of weakly chicks, a lack of vitality. Now don't forget that it's possible in most cases to look back to the low condition of breeding stock at the start, and when we find this to be the case, let's be sure and not let it happen again; and when our hens have put on their new plumage we can't afford to let pesky lice tear it to pieces the first thing. Of course nature will try and throw in a goodly supply of the little blood suckers with each new hobble skirt our biddies put on, but we must fight it from the start. Just think! how would we feel if a handful of hen lice were thrown in with every new suit we bought, and we were obliged to stand the misery they would cause us, even for one short hour, or one or two dozen mites instead of the handful? Say, dear reader, did you ever experience a dose of hen mites down your back? If you have, and are still alive, you are a remarkable person. There is perhaps nothing that will stimulate a man more to spill a large supply of bad words than a liberal sifting of hen mites on any part of his person; and when we realize what terrible torments they are to our birds, and how they cut our profits, even if they were tormented for the whole of the first year, we can't afford to let them start the second year covered with these little but great destroyers.

Now, the male is half the breeding pen, and, therefore, we should give at least half our attention to him, and while he should be kept alone, he should have as much room to exercise as possible. While it is not generally convenient to do so, the best plan is to keep him out of sight of other fowls. It is no easy job to successfully moult a yearling cock bird and have him ready for early mating, and, like the hens, it's his time for recuperation. Let us not neglect him if we would start in the coming season with a good, strong breeding cock bird, which, in perfect health and vigor, is the best aged male to breed from.

Now don't let us forget that special care and attention to our stock after breeding season is over and until the new one begins will pay us ten-fold.



Second Hen, Illinois State Fair, 1912. Bred and owned by Buschmann-Pierce Red Farms, Carmel, Indiana.

Importance of Keeping the Premises Clean

By MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammonton, New Jersey



ROBABLY no subject in poultry lore has been treated in the press so much as that of cleanliness. Its importance is so great that neither too much can be said of it, nor can it be too rigidly enforced. The health of flocks and the success of the farm depends largely upon the enforcement of the rule.

The houses must be kept clean.

This does not refer to dust, as that cannot be avoided inasmuch as the fowls must scratch among the litter and wallow in the dust bath to keep themselves clean.

But there is no reason for allowing the cobwebs to accumulate, hanging down from the ceiling so that these tiny chains encircle one's face as he enters the pen. Neither is there any excuse for allowing the manure to accumulate on the dropping boards, or the floor of the pen allowed to become filthy.

A discarded house broom will be just the thing for keeping the place looking more tidy. Sweep the ceilings and walls of these unsightly cobwebs, and gather up the accumulation of dirt on the floors.

Filthy houses cannot be in a good, healthful condition. On all successful farms it is the rule to daily gather up the droppings of the previous night, and by attending to this duty each day it requires but a few minutes time. Besides, there will not be that stench to the place found when the manure is allowed to collect for a week or more at a time. By keeping sifted coal ashes, sand or road dust scattered over the platform, the cleaning will not only be easier, but there will be a better odor to the house.

The outside runs or yards must also not be forgotten. Several times a year they should be either plowed up or spaded, so that the soil will not become contaminated. All low places should be filled up so that no pools of stagnant water will be within reach of the hens. Much sickness is caused by a neglect of this matter. It is advisable to have a double yard to each house, so that while the fowls are in one the vacant lot can be sown to some vegetable crop or seeded to rye or oats. This green crop has a double benefit in both disinfecting the soil and in furnishing a green crop for the hens.

Never allow a green scum to coat the drinking vessels. Such a condition is a disease breeder. Drinking vessels and feed troughs should be kept scrupulously clean.

Every now and then some amateur writer and breeder comes out in print with the argument that it is a waste of time to whitewash the walls of the hen house, and even ridiculing old and experienced poultrymen for ever thinking about such "foolishness." The writer has been in the poultry business for more than 30 years, and during that time has not only continually preached but practiced the doctrine of whitewashing hen coops, and we hope that we will be allowed fully thirty more years to follow that faith. Whitewash is not only a disinfectant, but it is one of the best vermin destroyers that we know of. It has been argued by some that a spray pump will do the work more quickly than the time-honored whitewash brush. We do not doubt that point, but we know that the work can be more thoroughly performed by coating the walls thickly, working the whitewash well into the cracks and crevices. And this alone can be done in the old-fashioned way.

Kerosene is another valuable article of use in the work of cleanliness. Use it once a week on the roost and in the next boxes, and poultry's arch enemy—the deadly louse—will be driven from its hiding place. During the day time lice hide in the cracks of roosts and nests so that they will have full strength to prey upon the fowls while they are on the roost at night.

The air in the hen house is often contaminated by gases arising from filth and the accumulation of droppings, says Dr. J. H. Casey, and as the hens are exposed to these gases during the night, is it any wonder that the system is poisoned by them and disease results?

During clear weather, the windows and doors of the houses should be opened wide so as to allow the fresh air and sunshine to enter and purify the atmosphere. In short, cleanliness means not only keeping the floor, drop-

ping boards and the walls clean, but also the cleanliness of the air made so by nature's remedies, pure air and searching sunshine.

A duckling does not know how to get out of danger. Instead it will become panic stricken, and remain easy prey for the enemy. On the contrary a chicken is always on the alert, scampering off to some hiding place the moment it hears some strange noise.

Both salt and linseed meal are valuable adjuncts to the bill of fare, but they must be used with discretion. Too much salt will cause bowel trouble and loss of feathers, and too much linseed meal will have a similar effect.

When the fowl acts dumpish, has a poor appetite, and seems generally out of sorts, it is best to pen it alone for a few days and give a good physic. An ordinary family liver pill is excellent for this purpose. Such precaution will generally ward off a serious spell of sickness.

The dishonest poultryman may palm a dozen bad eggs off on the lady of the house, but the cook will expose the dishonest practice. Better keep on the right side of the cook by marketing none but strictly fresh eggs, besides incidentally adding some to your reputation.

Hens cannot lay and grow feathers at the same time. It is said by some writers that their hens laid right through the moulting season. This is not so. A hen can lay while she is shedding her coat, but when the work of growing the new feathers fully starts, it requires all the food and strength to properly perform that function.

The meat of yarded poultry is always more tender than that of fowls having free range, due to the extreme muscular development of the latter.

Stevenson says the period of a hen's usefulness depends altogether on the hen. While the first year is usually the best for egg production, it is not always the case, some hens laying better the second year. But, as a



"Golden Rod," a Winning Buff Orpington Hen. Grand Type and Color. Owned by F. B. Crawford, Rahway, N. J.

rule, one will get the greatest number of eggs from a given number of fowls by having the pullets hatched early.

It is generally conceded that the best time to sell chickens is from the first of January to the first of November. Every one seems to want to sell during November and December, and consequently the market is always overstocked at that time, Sprague says: "If possible, chickens should be marketed before the first of November, and if not, they should be held until after the holidays, in order that the best prices may be secured. This, of course, refers only to sending to an open market, and does not apply to any private custom."

The bright eye, red comb, smooth, bright, well-kept plumage, activity, and a keen appetite, indicate the healthy fowl.

Dr. Woods says the poultryman who knows how to use the axe judiciously does more to secure healthy poultry than the men who resort to the medicine bottle.

Energetic, wide-awake, plucky individuals, those who read, study and learn, and who have sufficient capital to establish their business, are the ones that invariably make a success of the poultry business.

For a number of years the writer has practiced the plan of alternating males in the breeding pens, having three males for two pens and alternating twice a week, keeping the odd male in a pen alone. It has been found that such a method does away with favoritism (and there is much of it in the average poultry yard), to a certain extent prevents the hens from pulling feathers from the male bird, prevents gallant males from half starving themselves, makes stronger fertility, and does much good in a general way.

Breeding stock should be selected for health, strength, vigor and maturity first, utility second, and fancy points third. Unless a bird is matured and possesses size, vigor and a sound constitution, it should be barred out of the breeding pen.

Scrub poultry may serve a good purpose in the pot, but they should not be permitted to propagate their kind. Scrub hens should be mated to pure-bred males so that the breeding has an upward rather than a downward tendency.

To battle with a contagious disease will, at best, only stimulate or revive a fowl that will never be fit to breed from and entirely unfit for food. Contagious diseases are only apparently cured—the germs cannot be eradicated from the system, and the young from such parents will inherit physical weakness.

Place no reliance in the theory that breeds contaminate by simply seeing a different variety on the other side of the fence. It might be as reasonable to suppose that some of the eggs will hatch pups by allowing the watch dog to come in sight of the hens.

A male bird that is gallant, always ready to share with the hens, is preferred to one that is too generous. A male that will deprive himself is apt to be underfed, will grow nervous, and be of very little use as a breeder. On the other hand, the glutton will become overfat, again poorly fertilizing the eggs. The nature of the male bird should be studied.

The prime factors in breeding diseases are unsanitary surroundings, dampness, crowding, impure water, improper food, neglect, and want of exercise. Under such conditions even the strong, sound constitution will break down, and with it vanishes immunity.

A Few Random Thoughts From a Dreamer

By J. H. PETHERBRIDGE, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



ONE of the poultry journals that monthly find their way to my desk, I recently read an article by a writer whose name has escaped me, in which he made an assertion that "nine-tenths of this back-to-the-soil" cry represents pure selfishness and greed; it voices only the city man's desire to get away from his work and cut the "high cost of living." As far as in me lies I like to feel kindly toward all men (and women), so I rejoice that I did not charge my memory with this writer's name and location, but if he lives

"Where the hedgeside roses blow,
Where the little daisies grow,
Where the winds a-Maying go,
Where the footpath rustics plod,
Where the breeze-bowed poplars nod,
Where the old woods worship God,"

I am very sure he is deaf to the music and call and the beauty appeals to him, least of all.

If "nine-tenths" of those who are turning eager ears to the "call of the wild" are attracted only by a desire to live more cheaply, then, indeed, they are listening to a siren's voice and the press should sound a warning of no little volume or uncertain tone. They can live more cheaply, but they will have to, and "there's the rub" in country life to those who go back to the soil for financial betterment only. But, thank God, it is not true that greed and selfishness are responsible for the back-to-the-soil movement and appeal.

He, who is ever ready to impute unworthy motives in others, should not take offence if his own are questioned. Motives are not easy of discernment; we often fail to fathom our own, and the only method we have of arriving at the motives of our fellows, an honest, if still inadequate method, is "to put ourselves in his place." And even then our conclusions must be tempered by the admonition to "judge not that ye be not judged."

I trust (I do not know) that I am normal in my thoughts and desires. I know there are thousands in this

great broad land of ours situated as I am, that I can assume, feel as I do, so that when I ask myself "why and how does this cry of 'back-to-the-soil' appeal to you?" my answer will also be the answer of many others, at least in spirit, if feebly expressed.

I am fifty years of age, in sound health and ought to be good (in the sense of performance) for twenty more years of life. For over twenty years I've been an office man in the employ of others. Whether they or others (for I've seen many come and go) will want me for this last score of years on a descending scale of wages, I am far from sure. I think it more than doubtful, for this is the age of young men in business and young women in office employment. But leaving out of the question (if only it could be left out) where my actual living wage is coming from the next twenty years, and referring the subject of my fitness and ability to make a living on an acre or two to some future letter, is it any more than, natural that, after so long a period of simply keeping record of other men's work, that I have grown a little tired and want to do a few things myself before my summons comes? Is it any wonder that I hanker to handle creatures of life, motion and emotion, and forget the smell of ink and the feel of paper? Nor is it strange that figures of flesh allure me and never-ending columns of figures begin to annoy?

The view from my present office window is beautiful, located, as I am, in a residential section of the city, but it is only a view, it covers but one point of the compass and I am on the wrong side of the plate glass. There was a time, when I was younger, that I had dreams of wealth, but they proved to be pipe-dreams and the desire has faded with the dream. True I would still like to acquire wealth, for the good I think I would do, but probably would not. I have witnessed many grow wealthy and more grow poor, but the so-thought fortunate ones gave little indication that their wealth brought them anything more than the money that the others failed to hold. There was also a time, when I was yet younger, that I owned 160 acres of land, acquired by homestead rights, but then the dream of wealth was very vivid and I sold the land. Pos-

sibly it is only retributive justice that I should now yearn for what my youth valued lightly. Not that I want my 160 acres back again; that is a little bigger proposition than I care to tackle. Five to ten acres of fruit and berries and flowers for my chickens to range over is as large a ranch as I covet and I have a "hunch" it will yet be mine.

In common with some other philosophers, I believe that if you want something so earnestly that you allow no opportunity to slip that will further your ambition, you will eventually find that "want" supplied. "Where there's a will there's a way" should have been written, "where there's a want there's a way." The intemperate man fails to stop drinking, not because his will is weak, but because his want lacks strength. "Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled," means but little to those who, physically, have never suffered hunger and thirst, and few are spiritually filled, because they know not the craving.

As for myself, I begin to realize that I have always been more or less a dreamer, perhaps my expectation of "an acre or two" and life and work in God's open is only another dream, and if so, I want to continue dreaming. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." But I have wandered far from my subject, as dreamers are wont to do. I started out to register my protest against the assertion that the "back-to-the-soil" longing of the city man has its birth in selfishness and is nourished by greed and the desire to cut the cost of living. I am

not sure that I have said anything convincing to refute this slander, but the other day in "Ideal Power," I found a writer who voices admirably the modest ambition of many, many brother inkslingers and backyard chicken cranks. The writer's name is Frank Crane, but if it were Frank Nightingale, his song could give me no greater pleasure. Listen to Mr. Crane's "wants" and join with me in hoping that he may realize his wholesome ambition.

"I want room so I can go out in my own backyard and yell and not attract attention or the police. There are other essentials, a fireplace, no lares and penates will roost on a radiator, and no love and inspiration breathes out of a grilled hole in the floor; I want to see wood burn. I want trees, big, scaly ones, planted before I was born and to flourish after I'm gone, yet toward which I can indulge the fool satisfaction of owning them. I want a hound pup to wag his tail at me and look at me with worship; a cat to sit by the fire and look comfortable; and, when spring comes, hyacinths in the garden and fuzzy little peeping chickens around the doorstep; kittens doing somersaults; a whole ham cooked at once; a tableful of my kind of folks to eat and drink with; babies, young folks, sparking and sparkable; a neighbor with whom I can sit on the back porch and smoke and find fault with the universe; an enormous bathroom; slippers; no wall-paper, only books everywhere; a den, where I can be alone and to travel enough to appreciate my own harbor."

Summer Work With Poultry in the South

By MRS. H. P. HINTON, Dallas, Texas



THE summer weather so far this season has not been so unbearably hot as it has been the last few years, but it seems to be harder on young chickens, which is caused by the cool nights and wet dews. One has to keep them confined so closely, but it has been fine laying weather for the mature stock and they have done exceptionally well.

Houses must be kept clean and free from odors, and plenty of fresh air in the roosting quarters, also sunshine. Nothing is more detrimental to disease germs than fresh air and sunshine. Cleanliness is another factor that can't be overlooked or put off during the hot days. While it is rather uncomfortable to the attendant to do these disagreeable things when it is so inviting in the shade, yet there is where success comes in, and if one wishes success, things must be attended to on time and all the time, regardless of the weather, rain or shine, cold or heat. Use disinfectants freely with plenty of whitewash and vermin will give no trouble and disease will be kept away. The drinking vessels need more care in hot weather. Water stagnates so readily if left in the sun, and hot water is not only unhealthful, but very disagreeable to drink. Fowls like cool, clean, fresh water as well as people.

Always bury or burn all dead fowls and animals. The latter is best. The eating of putrid flesh will cause serious trouble among the poultry, and is also dangerous to people, as decaying flesh contains typhoid germs which are easily carried by flies and mosquitoes, and is often washed into the wells and taken in through the drinking water; hence it pays to keep things clean, not only for the welfare of the fowls but ourselves also.

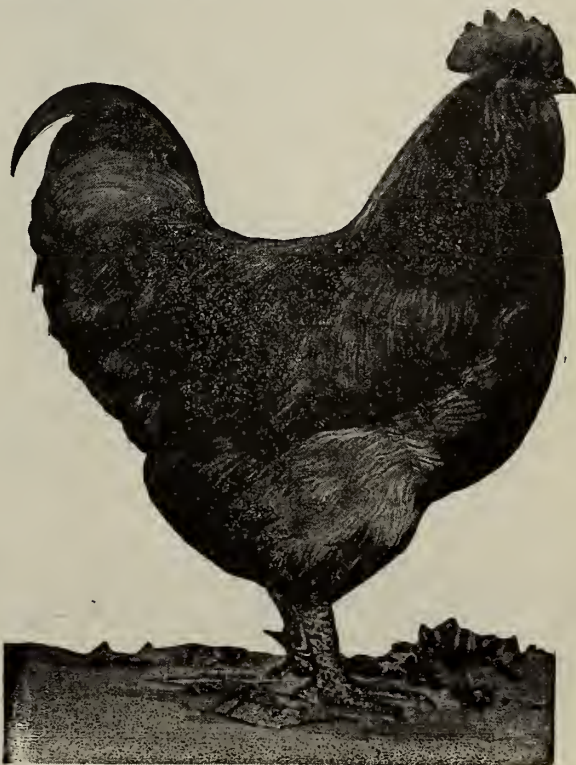
Shade is a very important item in hot weather, and must be supplied. If one is not blest with natural shade, then artificial shade must be provided. Shelters must also be provided to protect growing stock from sudden summer showers, which most always catches them away from roosting quarters; the shelters can be made to answer the purpose of shade also.

Green food is a necessity all the time, but more so in summer, and should be abundantly supplied; if it can't be supplied for them to run in at will, have it so it can be cut and fed when needed. Rape is one of the finest things of which I know for a summer green food for fowls. Peas are also good when they can run in them, but are no good when cut and fed. Alfalfa is good for both cutting and allowing them to range on, though they seem to like rape best of all.

A good tonic given occasionally does not come amiss in keeping up the health of the fowls. I find the Douglass

mixture about the best. It is made as follows: one ounce of sulphuric acid, one pound of copperas in one gallon of water. Put one tablespoonful in each gallon of drinking water about once a week.

Last, but not least, keep a sharp lookout for vermin. Both the body and head lice give trouble as well as the mites and the little red louse that harbors in cracks during the day and sucks the life blood of the fowls at night. The best way to combat them is to get in on the ground floor and begin before hot weather causes them to multiply by the millions in a short time. It is easier to stay rid of them than to get rid of them after they once get a foothold, and there is nothing that destroys the profits faster and more surely than these blood-sucking demons. Get your fighting blood up and wage war against them in earnest by thorough applications of whitewash, coal oil, sulphur and crude carbolic acid. Dust the fowls for the body lice and grease the chicks' heads for head lice. Lots of work? Yes, and hard work, too, but it more than pays in dollars and cents as well as for the comfort of the fowls.



One of DeWitt C. Bacon's Prize Winners, Guyton, Georgia.

Buying Breeding Stock or New Blood

By A. J. LAWSON, The White Leghorn Man, Cleveland, Tennessee



THIS is one thing to get ready to purchase stock or eggs, and another thing to know when, where and how to buy. Just a few thoughts that might be of interest to those who are contemplating the purchase of foundation stock or new blood, and as a breeder and one who has stock to sell myself, I do not want to say anything to discourage any one who wants to purchase stock or eggs, for this is the way we all got our start, and the way those of us who have made a successful start, are making our living. But I do want to say that everything that glitters on paper, in the way of advertisement, is not the pure gold.

In the first place, do not buy stock or eggs from the man who does not advertise his stock, for if they are not good enough to advertise, they are not good enough for foundation stock or new blood. And then either know the breeder personally or by reference, or else know his strain of birds, and know that they are up in the points in which you are interested. If you are interested in fancy points, know when and where they won; if in egg production, know something of their laying qualities.

Ninety per cent of the poultry breeders who use a display ad in the poultry journals are honest; but you might come in contact with one of the ten who are not honest. So, if you are going to spend a good sum of money for fine exhibition stock, or a large number of hens for an egg farm, you had better first pay the railroad a little money to carry you to see the stock, rather than to send several hundred dollars to a breeder about whom you know nothing, nor his stock. I know some breeders who would not welcome a prospective buyer to visit their farms or yards for anything, and this kind of a breeder is always one of the ten dishonest fellows out of the hundred.

Another thing, you who are expecting to send away for stock or eggs, do not expect too much. There is such a thing as a customer expecting too much of the breeder. I would be perfectly willing to ship a \$50.00 cockerel anywhere to a reliable party on approval, but I could not afford to ship a \$2.00 utility bird to an unknown party 2,000 miles away and guarantee satisfaction.

One more thing to prospective buyers. When writing a breeder for prices on stock, never say, "quote prices on Barred Plymouth Rock male birds," or "what will you charge for ten hens and a rooster?" for there is not a breeder in the world who would know how to answer such an inquiry. But if the breeder is what he or she should be, you can say something like this: "I want an even shade, rich, golden Buff Orpington cock bird, two years old, with good head points, up-to-standard weight. Quote price on such bird." Or sometimes it might be well to state what you are willing to pay for a bird of your own description, and if you know the breeder to be honest and upright, and his strain of birds to be what you are looking for, you can save time, and many times get a better bird by sending the amount you wish to pay for the number of birds you are ordering, and ask the breeder to send the best he can afford for the price. At any rate, always mention in your inquiry either the price you wish to pay or the grade of stock you would expect.

Another useless question is often asked by beginners, and that is, "What is the best breed or variety?" If you should ask me such a question, I might say the Single Comb White Leghorn, as that would be my honest judgment, while the Rhode Island Red man would be just as honest and say, Rhode Island Reds. So you see you would be very little wiser after asking such a question. In deciding what breed or variety you want to begin with, you should first decide what branch of the poultry business you want to take up. For instance, for an egg farm, you would not be expected to stock your farm with Buff Cochins, neither would you want the Hamburgs for meat purposes. But whatever you do, do not undertake to breed but one variety. This is the judgment of one that has had wide experience with two or more varieties, but for several years has made a specialty of one variety. And I guarantee that if you give proper care and attention to one variety, you will find a demand for all the stock and eggs you can produce.

Just a word now to those who are contemplating the poultry business on a large scale. There are two things that are very essential, without these you will be sure to fail: First, the manager must be a person of experimental knowledge in poultry business; second, there must be some money back of it. Now, by this I don't mean to discourage any who are wanting to get into the poultry business on a large scale and have neither experience nor money, for any industrious person who has a love for handling chickens can start with a dozen or so good breeders, or a few settings of eggs, and increase as their experience and ability demands, and in a few years be operating a large paying poultry plant. It is all right to be interested in making money out of the chicken business, but if that is all the fancy you have for it, you had better try some other business.

Simple Remedy for White Bowel Trouble

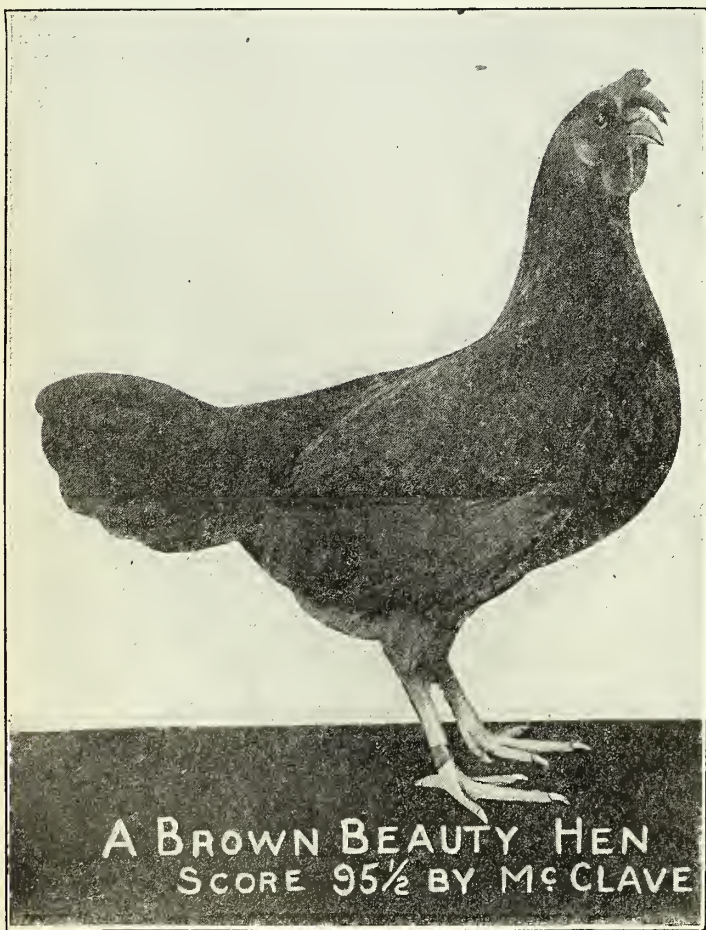
There has been so much said about the cause, cure and prevention of white bowel trouble, it prompts me to write.

Add a tablespoonful of Epsom salts to a pint of water. Keep this before your young chicks all day. Let this be the first water they drink after hatched and see that they all get a drink. If you must, take them one by one and place them to the fountain. Repeat every three days for nine days and you will have no bowel trouble.

This remedy is of my own origin. I have tried it three years, and have never had a chick bothered with white bowel trouble that I cared for in this way. And I will be pleased to have you publish this in The Industrious Hen, so that all of its readers may derive the benefit of my experience free of charge.

I am very much interested in poultry raising and especially the Golden Wyandottes. I enjoy reading The Industrious Hen and have gained much valuable information therefrom.—C. E. Hightower, Ocala, Florida.

An exchange says: "The people of a Canadian town are devoting all the eggs laid on Sundays to the rebuilding of the village church."



Owned by J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Some Good Advice for August

By J. A. THORNHILL, Hartselle, Alabama



DO'N'T kill the laying hen. They may be expensive and troublesome just now, but if well moulted and fed until fall they will balance the ledger and have money to their credit long before spring comes. A subscriber of *The Hen* writes for information on moulting hens for winter layers. My plan has always been to let nature do the moulting and I attend to their required feeding; green food, shade, fresh water and a clean place to roost in.

Keep a sharp lookout for lice and mites. They destroy the health of a flock, and are often found where not expected, yet are easily gotten rid of if rightly gone after.

Do not, by any means, overlook giving green food to all yarded stock.

I often go into the yards and sprinkle the ground so as to settle the dust.

A beginner writes that she purchased a trio of Orpingtons which did not come up to the claims of the seller. Too often people, who are unfamiliar with poultry, expect too much for their money. It is supposed that all breeders would a little rather give than take when it comes to satisfying their customers.

The "sore head" season is upon we breeders of the South. If sulphur and Epsom salts would be given poultry occasionally from now until fall, the chances of contamination would be much less. Damp, unsanitary quarters are contributable causes for "chicken pox."

The late hatched chicks should be forced for size. Too often this class of stock develops into "scrubs" on account of improper care and nourishment.

Our lives, poultry and whatever we are affiliated with, are just what we make them.

How do you like *The Hen* in her new dress? She flies through the South in the mail each month, and from what her readers have told the writer, she gladdens many hearts each month.

The poultry shows will soon be in full blast again.

Did you know that a hen will spend one-fourth of the day in the dust box. There she gets exercise, employment, a bath, and a chance to rid her body of lice. Have you been kind enough to provide her a suitable place to dust in?

We have learned, through national egg-laying contests, both at Mountain Grove, Mo., and the Inter-Ocean contest, that line-bred hens are the best layers, also that the more food a hen consumes the larger will be the egg yield. The next thing to solve is, how to increase the hen's appetite, the chances for food assimilation, at the same time maintaining digestive durability and physical standing.

Do not feed slightly tainted cut bone or meat to poultry.

Fresh air and exercise are two essentials to success in the poultry business.

It costs to learn, we should remember, and not repeat past mistakes.

Several prominent breeders have told the writer that their aim always was to have the feathers of the birds in "bloom" for the show season.

Have you a customer for the eggs and friers you sell before you leave home for the market, and do you take them to town on certain days, or just any time you chance to be going in? These and many other considerations are short cuts to a safe and profitable disposal of what is raised on our farms.

Fresh, cool water is relished by poultry during hot weather.

Succulent green food not only helps to share the expense of keeping poultry, but at all seasons of the year is relished by them, and is one of the best tonics known.

At Hopkinsville, Ky., I saw a pen of prize-bred Black Orpingtons compelled to remain in the hot sunshine all day. Imagine the success of one keeping hens in such a way. A cool place to rest is appreciated by poultry, and is a very profitable adjunct to maintain in the poultry yards.

Grit is essential to poultry. It digests the food and goes into the system for bodily purposes.

Charcoal or stone coal should be given poultry often. It is very good where dairrhoea is very bad among a flock.

A balanced ration is the best means known to ward off disease among poultry.

It isn't necessary to continually doctor a flock. If the laws of nature are followed, there is but little danger of disease, unless the flock is exposed to sick poultry.



Liberal Arts Building, National Conservation Exposition

An Interesting Letter From Mr. Audigier

The Managing Editor, Now in Rome, Italy, Writes Enthusiastically
About the Coming Great Exposition Poultry Show at Knoxville



THE time draws near for the annual gathering of the best birds in America and the assembling of thousands of poultrymen in the United States, I anxiously scan the home papers and the leading poultry journals, the editors of which have been kind enough to send me, for the personnel of the organizations.

I have read with much pleasure of the great mid-summer show to be held in connection with the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association at Atlantic City; of the only Madison Square Garden show, with C. D. Cleveland at its head; of the acme of all shows with Judge Wittman in front, behind and under it; of the South's own wonderful shows at Nashville, Atlanta, New Orleans and Jacksonville, with the names of such judges as Marshall, Owen, Drevenstedt, Fishel, Denny and many others, but the announcement of the National Conserva-

tion Exposition Poultry Show at Knoxville, quite naturally claimed my greatest interest.

1913 may be counted on to do his full duty, and exhibitors may rest assured that their interests will be zealously guarded.

Many of the readers of the *The Industrious Hen* know of the years of hard work that I have given to the cause of poultry culture, and though absent for a time from the paths of activity, I have in no sense lost interest in the scientific breeding and the exhibiting of thoroughbred poultry.

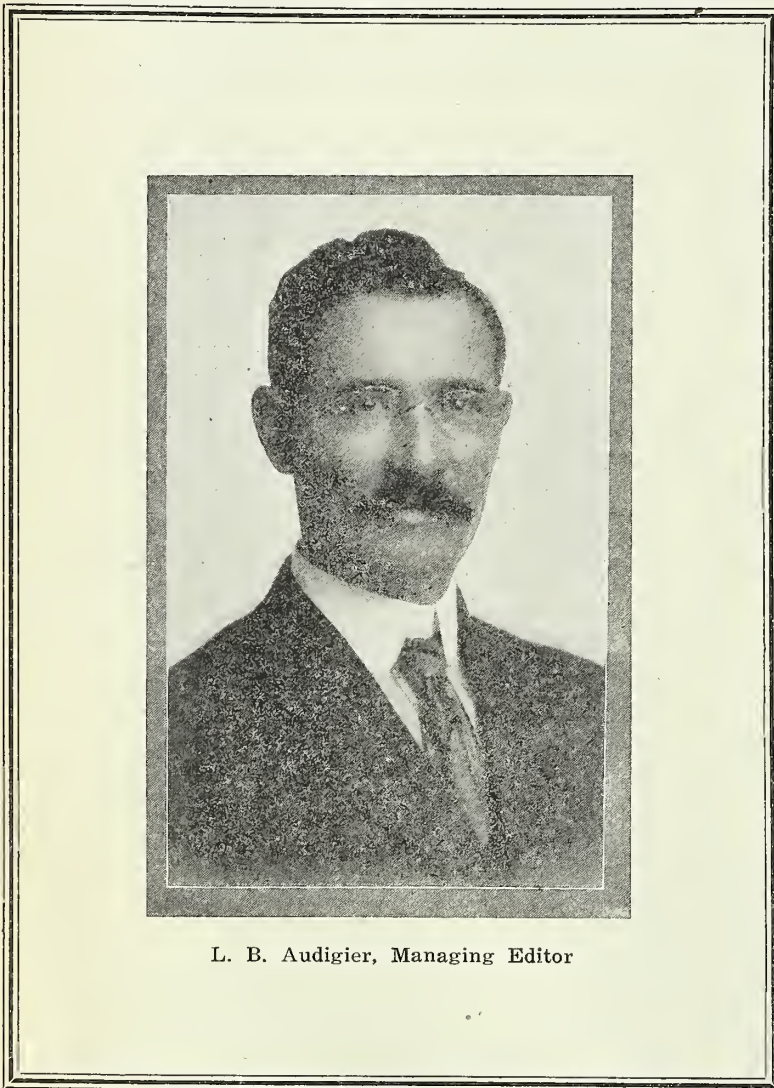
It would require too much time and space for me to go back ten years and show the first issues of *The Industrious Hen* at Madisonville, by the Hon. Reese V. Hicks, or to tell of its removal to Knoxville, with the many trials and tribulations it passed through. That is ancient history and is reminiscent. I could speak of poultry shows held only a few years ago that were crude and unsatisfactory; and of poultry institutes that were held with only a handful of the faithful present. It was hard work to get the farmers interested, and difficult to get them to read poultry journals. But they proved apt scholars. Education came slowly but surely, and what a decade ago was the most despised of all agricultural pursuits, is now the most popular and profitable.

It is only necessary for one to know that within the past few years the business of the American hen has taken its place in the markets of the world alongside of what was once considered the only products of commerce—corn, wheat and cotton. The government of the United States has included in its regular census-taking the poultry industry, and it was not until it had received this official recognition did we begin to realize that the humble cottage hen was worth more to the average farmer than the wheat and oat crops combined. She has made greater progress in wealth than any other one element of commerce, and today her total value to the United States is practically two billions of dollars.

Poultry shows, poultry institutes and poultry organizations are not alone responsible for this wonderful increase in wealth. Due credit must be given to the poultry journals, the real educators and the acutal disseminators of wholesome and practical poultry literature. No other product of the farm has so many able writers and advocates, there being no less than 18 reliable, creditable monthly publications in America, devoted exclusively to the interest of scientific poultry culture. Besides this, the government has a well equipped ably-officered poultry bureau, under the live stock division of the Agricultural Department, that is making valuable investigations, the results of which are given out in bulletins free for the asking. Hundreds of secular daily and weekly newspapers, are complying with the demands of their readers and either carry a poultry department, or have special poultry writers furnish columns of the latest poultry news with each issue.

I could mention various incubator factories and feed mills, and the manufacturers of numerous and sundry poultry supplies and appliances that the growth of the poultry industry has demanded, and then I would only reach the farmer again who tills the soil and produces the grain that feeds the hen that makes the world go around. All this to remind you of the insignificant hen. It is no great surprise that every county and state fair and the wonderful expositions that are being held from time to time all over the world, give so much space and attention to poultry. The cause is universal and perpetual, and requires the services of able and efficient men to conduct the hen's business successfully and profitably.

The National Conservation Exposition management is fortunate in its selection of committeemen to hold their poultry show. Exhibiting poultrymen know they will get a square deal and they also know that the best judges in America that are available will be employed and are not slow to realize what a winning at the exposition means.



L. B. Audigier, Managing Editor

I want to say here just a word about the men selected to make this show the greatest ever held in the South, and ask every breeder to give them their loyal support. I am of the honest opinion that no better selection of a committee could have been made from John A. Jones, the general superintendent, down. John E. Jennings, the secretary and general manager, was the secretary of the Appalachian Exposition Poultry shows of 1910-1911, and no man could have been more faithful and conscientious to a trust than he. James H. Henderson, R. P. Williams and Thomas E. McLean were most valuable members of the Executive Committee for the last two exposition shows and are well equipped for their duties, while Prof. C. S. Cornell, Edw. M. Graham and W. J. Baker are experienced in poultry matters, and are able and efficient workers. Each and every member of the Executive Committee for

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Buren, Indiana.

Two Classes of Undesirable Advertisers

HERE should be a protective association formed by the poultry press of the country in order that fake advertisers and “dead beats” would be refused admission to the advertising columns of all poultry journals. There are two classes of undesirable advertisers, i. e., the fake, who preys upon an innocent buying public, and the dead beat, who preys upon the publishers of the poultry journals, and refuses to pay his advertising bills. Both these classes should be dealt with in a very drastic manner.

Without the proper organization it is hard to deal with the situation with any degree of satisfaction. A greater boon could not come to the poultry industry than the remedying of these two great evils. Fake ads should be barred, and then the buying public would feel safe in placing orders. The “dead-beat” advertiser, who refuses or neglects to pay for the advertising space he uses and shows his gratitude (?) by ignoring the bills rendered therefor, has no greater claims to the title of honesty than does the fake advertiser. In fact, the “dead-beat” has won another medal—that of hypocrite. He claims to be honest and to deal fairly with his customers, until it comes to paying his bills. Then the sheepskin with which he is clothed is not large enough to hide the hoofs and horns of dishonesty. When these two classes are eliminated then business confidence will become stronger between the publishers and honest poultrymen.

The Industrious Hen will be glad to publish the show winnings of all her advertisers, if the same are furnished by the winners. On account of the large amount of space required to publish the full winnings of the various shows, we find it necessary to limit the publication of winnings to those of our advertisers.

J. A. Martin, of Memphis, advertising manager of the Western edition of the Progressive Farmer, was a welcome visitor at The Industrious Hen office recently. Mr. Martin was returning from a trip to New York and other Eastern points, where he had gone in the interest of his paper.

In this issue of The Industrious Hen we begin a series of articles under the head, “Popular Talks on Law.” These articles are prepared by Walter K. Towers, A. B., J. D., of the Michigan bar, and are devoted to subjects of general interest to all. By reading carefully these articles each month as they appear, one will have a knowledge of the law in regard to many things that may prove invaluable to them in the future.

This month our traveling representative, F. A. Goodlin, is attending the county fairs in the State of Kentucky. He will be glad to meet you and take your subscription for the best poultry journal in the South, and also to talk advertising with those who expect to have a successful season in the poultry business. If you fail to see Mr. Goodlin at the show this season, your wants will be carefully looked after if you will write direct to The Hen.

One way to assist in reducing the high cost of living would be for the various States to pass stringent laws prohibiting the killing of calves. This action would soon increase the number of beef cattle, and the price of this very essential commodity would be materially reduced to such a figure that beef would be one of the staple foods rather than a rarity among the laboring classes.

We are in receipt of two booklets, entitled “Dairy Farming and Butter Making,” and “Poultry Raising.” These booklets were sent us by M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent of the Southern Railway, and are intended to stimulate interest in both the dairy and poultry business in the Southeastern States. A copy of either publication may be had by addressing Mr. Richards, Washington, D. C.

The United States Department of Agriculture is operating an egg and poultry demonstration car in the State of Missouri. The car is in charge of two government experts, and no doubt poultrymen at the points visited by this demonstration car will learn much as to the latest methods of dressing and refrigerating poultry, and testing, chilling and packing eggs for long shipment. Poultrymen throughout the South should endeavor to get the United States Department of Agriculture to send this demonstration car South. If the proper effort is put forth we believe that this could be done.

Knoxville's Big Poultry and Pigeon Show

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show, C. A. Willson, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Tennessee, was added to the committee. Prof. Willson was also appointed to confer with the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and endeavor to have the special egg and poultry demonstration car, which is now in Missouri, sent to Knoxville for the great poultry show in September. It is thought that this will be done.

Pigeon Show in Connection

There will be a pigeon show held in connection with the poultry exhibition, and Mr. G. A. Collins, an expert pigeon fancier and utility squab breeder of wide reputation, has been chosen superintendent of the pigeon department. The ribbons and awards in the pigeon show will be placed by Judge Ewald, of Cincinnati, a special pigeon judge.

A goodly number of pigeon entries are anticipated, and uniform coops will be provided by the management. Fair and impartial treatment is assured every exhibitor and the best birds will win. Pigeon fanciers and utility squab breeders everywhere are invited to send or bring their birds to this show.

Further particulars, premium list and entry blanks can be had by writing John E. Jennings, Secretary and General Manager, Knoxville, Tenn.

The contract for cooping and feeding the birds has been awarded to Spratt's Patent, Limited. This is another guarantee that all birds will be well fed and cared for at this show. All coops will be sealed after the judging is over, as a safeguard against the exchange of birds.

The premium list committee, after careful deliberation, has arranged a premium list in which attractive prizes are offered in all classes, on single birds and on pens. Many handsome specials in gold and cups are offered, including State prizes and sweepstake specials. One of the most handsome silver loving cups to be offered at this show will be the “Audigier Cup,” which will be offered to that breeder of any variety exhibiting the best pen of birds—turkeys, waterfowl, pigeons and bantams excepted. Competition open to the world. This cup is offered by Mr. L. B. Audigier, as a slight token of his continued interests in poultry affairs. A half-tone of this handsome cup will appear in the September issue of The Industrious Hen. In offering the prizes, the committee has

made it possible for the small breeder to compete with the large breeder with the satisfaction of knowing that the best birds will win. Don't fail to send for a copy of the premium list at once, addressing your letter to John E. Jennings, Secretary and General Manager, National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show, Knoxville, Tenn.

Don't forget to list Knoxville in your show itinerary, and remember the dates are September 23-27, and that all entries close September 10th.

Assignment of Judges

The Executive Committee has made the following assignment of judges for the National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show:

J. C. Clipp: Turkeyes, Ducks, Geese.

Reese V. Hicks: Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes.

C. S. Byers: All the Orpingtons.

D. M. Owen: All Leghorns, Anconas, Hamburgs, Games.

Geo. Ewald: Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Minorcas, Houdans, Pigeons and Bantams.

This classification is made for information and convenience, and is subject to change, if deemed advisable, by Executive Committee.

Changes in Standard of Perfection

The Standard Revision Committee of the A. P. A. met in the Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., July 8, 1913, and continued in session until July 11th.

The following members were present:

Reese V. Hicks, Chairman, Topeka, Kansas; A. C. Smith, Secretary, St. Paul, Minn.; J. H. Drevenstedt, Buffalo, N. Y.; Richard Oke, London, Ont., Canada; F. J. Marshall, College Park, Ga.; E. C. Branch, Lee's Summit, Mo.; W. C. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Between 500 and 600 changes were made in the text of the Standard.

Frizzles and Buff Turkeys were dropped from the list of Standard breeds.

Henceforth all Turkeys and Water Fowls are to be judged by comparison.

Symmetry is eliminated from the scale of points.

The color of baby chicks and the color of the egg shells of the different breeds are to be described in the text.

In Cochins the weight of hens was decreased from 9½ lbs. to 8½ lbs.

Weight disqualifications in Cochins and Brahmas were dropped, as specimens belonging to the Asiatic classes falling more than 3 lbs. below standard weight are taken care of in the general disqualifications. See page 33 present Standard.

The weight of the Java pullet was decreased one-half pound. The weight of the Rhode Island Red pullet was increased one-half pound.

Important changes were made in the Rhode Island Red and the Buckeye text.

Anconas and Leghorns were given weights as follows: Cock 5½ lbs. Cockerel 4½ lbs. Hen 4½ lbs. Pullet 3½ lbs.

The Brown Leghorn color disqualifications were modified. Tails of Leghorn male and female dropped 5 degrees each. Tail of Minorca male dropped 5 degrees; female 10 degrees.

Cornish were added to the English class.

The Orpington male shank was changed from short to rather short. This is an important change. Another

Important Change

is the dropping of the words "Rhode Island" in Rhode Island Reds. They will be known as Single and Rose Comb Reds.

A complete color description was given to the Houdans.

A standard was adopted for White Indian Runner Ducks.

In the Bantam scale of points the valuation of size was reduced to 2. Important changes were made in the Bronze Turkey standard and a new standard was written for the Bourbon Red Turkey.

Each page of the Standard was carefully read and the points considered.

Stenographers are now at work on the Standards as adopted by the Committee. These will again be gone over at a further meeting of the Committee to be held at Atlantic City, August 7th. The entire Committee will convene at 9 o'clock that morning.

A number of breeders appeared before the Committee at Indianapolis. An effort was made to meet the wishes of the breeders, judges, specialty clubs, associations who had changes to suggest, when those changes were consistent with the character of the book, and appealed to the best judgment of the members present.

The entire work of the Committee will be read to the Association assembled at Atlantic City, August 11-16, and the report of the Revision Committee will be open to discussion and up for adoption.

Bring your Standard with you.

Sent out by the authority and with the compliments of the Revision Committee.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 12, 1913.

Meat Supply of the World and Share Thereof Supplied by the United States

The total value of meats and food animals entering international trade is, according to the latest figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, approximately 450 million dollars per annum, of which about one-third is from the United States, and consists chiefly of pork and pork products.

While the total value of meat products and food animals exported from the United States in the year which ends with this month will be but about 150 million dollars, against approximately 250 million in 1906, this reduced total far exceeds that of any other country. Meats and food animals exported from Argentina in 1912 amounted to but 67 million dollars in value; from Australia, in 1911 31 million; from New Zealand, 21 million; from Canada, 14 million; and from Uruguay, 11 million. These six countries—the United States, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Uruguay—are the chief meat-exporting countries of the world. It will be seen from these figures that our meat exports are not only larger than those of any other country but actually exceed the aggregate of our five principal rivals. The fall in our exports of meats and food animals, which has characterized recent years, has occurred chiefly in beef; pork products, always an important factor in the meat exports, show but a slight reduction.

The United States still has, despite the reduction in her live stock in recent years, a larger number of food animals than any other country of the world. Of cattle alone, the number in the United States is 56 million, the only country having a larger number being India, with 113 million, while Russia in Europe and Asia has 51 million; Argentina, 29 million; Brazil, 25 million; Germany, 21 million; and the United Kingdom, 12 million. These figures are in round terms and for the latest available year. Of sheep, the United States has 54 million; Australia, 92 million; Russia, 85 million; Argentina, 67 million; the United Kingdom, 30 million; India, 26 million; Uruguay, 26 million; and New Zealand, 24 million. Of swine, the United States has 61 million; Russia, 13 million and Germany, 51 million; the United Kingdom, 46 million; and (including in this term merely cattle, sheep, and hogs) was, at the latest available date, in the United States, 169 million; Russia in Europe and Asia, 149 million; India, 140 million; Australia, 104 million; Argentina, 98 million; Germany, 51 million; the United Kingdom, 46 million; and France, 39 million.

"C. O. D." Now a Feature of Parcel Post

July 1st the C. O. D. feature connected with parcel post delivery, adopted by the United States postal authorities, went into effect. This feature will be a very helpful addition to the already well patronized parcel post, and is a much needed one recognized everywhere. The plan will work to advantage to the folks who live in the country and in small towns who are not blessed with express and railroad facilities.

The adoption of the C. O. D. feature has been after a decade spent in studying a plan submitted to the government on their solicitation by Mr. H. H. Charles, then manager of a large incubator works in Illinois, now president of the Charles Advertising Service in New York. Mr. Charles, while in the incubator business some twelve years ago, had occasion to send out numerous small packages, prepayment for which was almost impossible, due to the customer not knowing the price of the article and correspondence would take too much time, as the orders were nearly always rush orders for parts of machines or something similar. So he devised a scheme of sending

packages with instructions to the postmaster to collect whatever the bill might be and return to him by money order or any other way, after taking out for the transportation charges. After a couple of years of trial with a very small per cent. of loss Mr. Charles was requested to send his plan for the inspection and approval of the post office department, but so slow and sure are the authorities that what they adopt shall be complete and fit the purpose exactly that it has just now been acted upon favorably and the order to adopt it as part of the parcels post regulations has gone into effect. Mr. Charles is to be praised highly for his enterprise and genius in submitting such a plan to the government that will be so helpful to everybody, and its value will be more and more appreciated as its workings are more thoroughly understood and its opportunities taken advantage of.—The Jersey Bulletin.

Parcel Post Weight Limit Extended

Postmaster-General A. S. Burleson has announced that on and after August 15th, the limit of weight of parcels of fourth class mail, parcel post, for delivery within the first and second zones, would be increased from eleven to twenty pounds. The rate of postage on articles exceeding four ounces in weight will be five cents for the first pound, and one cent for each additional two pounds, or fraction thereof, when intended for local delivery, and five cents for first pound and one cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof for delivery at other offices within the first and second zones.

According to this order, the pound in the first and second zones will be as follows:

Weight	First Zone		Second Zone Rate
	Local Rate	Zone Rate	
1 pound	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05
2 pounds	.06	.06	.06
3 pounds	.06	.07	.07
4 pounds	.07	.08	.08
5 pounds	.07	.09	.09
6 pounds	.08	.10	.10
7 pounds	.08	.11	.11
8 pounds	.09	.12	.12
9 pounds	.09	.13	.13
10 pounds	.10	.14	.14
11 pounds	.10	.15	.15
12 pounds	.11	.16	.16
13 pounds	.11	.17	.17
14 pounds	.12	.18	.18
15 pounds	.12	.19	.19
16 pounds	.13	.20	.20
17 pounds	.13	.21	.21
18 pounds	.14	.22	.22
19 pounds	.14	.23	.23
20 pounds	.15	.24	.24

The rates for local delivery apply to all parcels mailed at a postoffice from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such a route, or mailed at any point on such route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or on any rural route starting therefrom, and on all matter mailed at a city carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits for delivery by carriers from that office, or at any office for local delivery.

The enemies to the parcel post system have been endeavoring to have the law changed so that private corporations which act as common carriers, might continue to reap a rich financial reward, but it is to be hoped that these enemies will not succeed. Every one who is a friend to the parcel post system should either write or wire the Senators from their own state, also their Congressman and the Postmaster General, demanding that no adverse legislation or orders be enacted or promulgated.

The parcel post is a great blessing to the poultryman to the farmer, and to the rural population, and it has reduced the cost of transportation on small shipments very materially. Instead of restricting the operations of the parcel post, they should be increased, and if citizens will do their duty, the system will be extended, and soon the weight limit will be one hundred pounds instead of twenty.

Election Results Tennessee Branch A. P. A.

President	
E. L. Doak, Nashville	35
J. A. Dinwiddie, New Market	7
Vice-President	
James M. Frank, Nashville	21
H. C. Hoskins, Memphis	14
T. Reid Parrish, Nashville	6
Secretary	
John A. Murkin, Nashville	42
Treasurer	
Mrs. R. Stonestreet, Nashville	23
R. B. Buchanan, Memphis	9
D. M. Owen, Athens	8
Executive Committee	
L. B. Audigier, Knoxville	19
E. L. Doak, Nashville	18
J. C. Vaughan, Lebanon	16
C. L. Baker, Memphis	15
James M. Frank, Nashville	15
Mrs. R. Stonestreet, Nashville	14
C. E. Poe, Memphis	13
J. A. Dinwiddie, New Market	10
J. T. Morgan, Memphis	7
JOHN A. MURKIN, Election Commissioner.	



Land Building and Auditorium Annex, National Conservation Exposition

MY "BLUE-BARS"

Win for Me

Why Not for You ?

L. H. Reade

EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS

I will have the finest lot of young stock I have ever raised ready for delivery after September 1st. Do you need a cockerel, pullet or pen to complete your string for the show? Also cocks and hens in good feather. All birds shipped trained and conditioned if your order is in early. Send for handsome free catalog.

L. H. READE, (Highland Park), RICHMOND, VA.

Originator of the "BLUE-BAR" Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Columbia Poultry and Pigeon Show

Columbia, South Carolina

October 27th to 31st, 1913

Second Annual Show Held in Connection with the South Carolina State Fair. Larger and more Cash Prizes than ever

T. L. LITTLE, Secretary-Treasurer, CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

Poultry Shows and Associations

By EDW. M. GRAHAM, Knoxville, Tennessee

The twenty-third annual exhibition of the Knox County Fair Association will be held at Barbourville, Ky., September 3-5, inclusive. For premium list, write Chas. G. Black, Secretary.

The second annual show under the auspices of the Marlboro Poultry Association, will be held at Bennettsville, S. C., December 3-5. A premium list will soon be prepared. Write R. C. Newton, Secretary-Treasurer, for further information.

A. A. Koehler has been chosen superintendent of the poultry department of the Jefferson County Fair Company's exhibition, to be held at Fern Creek, Ky., August 12-15. Write Mr. Koehler for a copy of the premium list and full information.

The third annual show at Chester, S. C., will be conducted by the Chester Poultry Association, December 30, 31, and January 1. The judging will be by comparison, by Judge Loring Brown. For premium list and entry blanks write the Secretary, H. S. Adams.

The twenty-eighth annual Hardin County Fair, will be held at Elizabethtown, Ky., Aug. 26-28. A handsome catalogue has been issued. L. A. Faurest is the director in charge of

the poultry department. Quite a number of liberal prizes are offered. Write Mr. Faurest for full information.

The dates of the Fulton County Fair Association at Fulton, Ky., are September 2-6, inclusive. Lon Binford is superintendent of the poultry de-

SHOW DATES

Cleveland, Ohio (Forest City Fair), August 25-30, 1913.
Greater New York Fair and Exposition Shows, August, 1913.
Rochester, N. Y., Exposition Show, September 15-20, 1913.
Roanoke, Va., Sept. 23-26, 1913.
National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 23-27, 1913.
Oklahoma City, Okla. (State Fair), Sept. 23-Oct. 4.
Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 30-Oct. 3, 1913.
Arkansas State Fair, Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 27-Nov. 1, 1913.
Camden, S. C., October 28-31, 1913.
Cookeville, Tenn., November 4-6, 1913.
Shreveport, La., Nov. 5-12, 1913.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24-29, 1913.
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 1-6, 1913.
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1-6, 1913.
Dyersville, Iowa, Dec. 2-6, 1913.
Bennettsville, S. C., Dec. 3-5, 1913.
Rochester, N. Y., "Flower City show," December 15-20, 1913.
Tampa, Florida, Dec. 29, 1913-Jan. 3, 1914.
Chester, S. C., Dec. 30-31, 1913, and Jan. 1, 1914.
Eaton, Ohio, February 2-7, 1914.
Marion, Ind., December 10-13, 1913.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 16-20, 1913.
Charleston, W. Va., January 8-14, 1914.

TENNESSEE FAIR DATES

Alexandria, Tenn., Sept. 4-6, 1913.
Athens, Tenn., Oct. 21-24, 1913.
Coal Creek, Tenn., Sept. 23-25, 1913.
Concord, Tenn., Sept. 9-12, 1913.
Cookeville, Tenn., Aug. 28-30, 1913.
Deer Lodge, Tenn., Sept. 23-26, 1913.
Fayetteville, Tenn., Aug. 27-29, 1913.
Gallatin, Tenn., Aug. 28-30, 1913.
Humboldt, Tenn., Sept. 17-20, 1913.
Jackson, Tenn., Sept. 30-Oct. 4, 1913.
Kingston, Tenn., Sept. 30-Oct. 3, 1913.
Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 22-27, 1913.
Morristown, Tenn., Sept. 3-5, 1913.
Nashville, Tenn., (State), Sept. 29-Oct. 4, 1913.
Newport, Tenn., Aug. 26-28, 1913.
Paris, Tenn., Oct. 8-11, 1913.
Rhea Springs, Tenn., Oct. 6-11, 1913.

Rome, Tenn., Aug. 14-16, 1913.
Selmer, Tenn., Oct. 14-17, 1913.
So. Pittsburg, Tenn., Oct. 14-17, 1913.
Spring City, Oct. 7-11, 1913.
Sweetwater, Tenn., Sept. 16-19, 1913.
Union City, Tenn., Sept. 10-14, 1913.
Winchester, Tenn., Sept. 2-5, 1913.

STATE FAIR DATES

Iowa State Fair and Exposition, Des Moines, Aug. 20, ten days.
Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Sept. 1, five days.
West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling, Sept. 8, five days.
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Sept. 8, five days.
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Sept. 15, six days.
Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Sept. 22, six days.
Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, Sept. 23, ten days.
Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Sept. 26, eight days.
Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Sept. 29, six days.
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Oct. 3, ten days.
Virginia State Fair, Richmond, Oct. 6, six days.
Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, Oct. 9, ten days.
Texas State Fair, Dallas, Oct. 18, sixteen days.
Georgia State Fair, Macon, Oct. 21, ten days.
North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, Oct. 20, five days.
Mississippi State Fair, Jackson, Oct. 28, ten days.
Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, Nov. 5, seven days.

KENTUCKY FAIR DATES.

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Kentucky Fairs for 1913, as far as reported.

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Kentucky Fairs for 1913, as far as reported:

Fern Creek (Beuchel), Aug. 12-4 days.
Burkesville, Aug. 12-4 days.
Leitchfield, Aug. 12-3 days.
Henderson, Aug. 12-5 days.
Brodhead, Aug. 13-3 days.
Perryville, Aug. 13-3 days.
Vanceburg, Aug. 13-4 days.
Hardinsburg, Aug. 19-3 days.
Lawrenceburg, Aug. 19-4 days.
Shepherdsville, Aug. 19-4 days.
Columbia, Aug. 19-4 days.
Erlanger, Aug. 20-4 days.
Stanford, Aug. 20-3 days.
Ewing, Aug. 21-3 days.
Eminence, Aug. 21-3 days.
Elizabethtown, Aug. 26-3 days.
Shelbyville, Aug. 26-4 days.
London, Aug. 26-4 days.
Nicholasville, Aug. 26-3 days.
Florence, Aug. 27-4 days.
Germantown, Aug. 27-4 days.
Paris, Sept. 2-5 days.
Alexandria, Sept. 2-5 days.
Fulton, Sept. 2-5 days.
Frankfort, Sept. 2-4 days.
Somerset, Sept. 2-4 days.
Bardstown, Sept. 3-4 days.
Barboursville, Sept. 3-3 days.
Tompkinsville, Sept. 3-4 days.
Franklin, Sept. 4-3 days.
Hodgenville, Sept. 9-3 days.
Monticello, Sept. 9-4 days.
Morgantown, Sept. 11-3 days.
Falmouth, Sept. 10-4 days.
Kentucky State, Louisville, Sept. 15-6 days.
Scottsville, Sept. 18-3 days.
Horse Cave, Sept. 24-4 days.
Bowling Green, Sept. 24-4 days.
Adairville, Sept. 25-3 days.
Paducah, Sept. 30-4 days.
Glasgow, Oct. 1-4 days.
Murray, Oct. 1-4 days.
Elkton, Oct. 2-3 days.
Hopkinsville, Oct. 6-6 days.

partment, and very liberal premiums are offered, among which are a number of specials. Write the superintendent for further particulars.

The poultry exhibit will be one of the chief attractions at the fifty-third Shelby County Fair, to be held at Shelbyville, Ky., August 26-30. Edgar Vaughan has charge of the poultry department. A copy of the premium list may be had by writing T. R. Webber, Secretary.

The Logan and Robertson County Fair Association will hold an annual exhibition at Adairville, Ky., September 25-27. Quite a few liberal cash premiums are offered on poultry. The exhibition of articles and animals is confined to Logan County, Ky., and Robertson County, Tenn., unless otherwise stated in premium list.

The Forest City Fair will be held August 25-30, at Cleveland, Ohio. \$60,000.00 in premiums offered on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry. P. W. Harvey is the superintendent of the Poultry Department, to whom all inquiries should be addressed. The poultry entries will include all classes, and will be one of the chief attractions.

We are in receipt of a copy of the premium list of the Iowa State Fair and Exposition to be held at Des Moines, August 20-28. The book contains 224 pages. E. L. Beck is the superintendent of the poultry department, and the total amount of premiums offered on poultry is \$2,101.00. Full particulars, premium list, etc., can be had by writing Mr. Beck.

The Kansas City (Mo.), Poultry Show will be held in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., December 1-6, 1913. The judges will be announced later. Reese V. Hicks, editor of Poultry Culture, Topeka, Kans., is first vice-president of this show, and E. L. Noyes, 409-10 Manhattan Building, Kansas City, Mo., is Secretary. Write the latter named for premium list and further information.

GREAT ST. LOUIS SHOW

Secretary Jas. J. Long, of the St. Louis Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Incorporated (member of American Poultry Association), announces that the association will hold its annual show in St. Louis, Thanksgiving week, November 24th, to November 29th, inclusive, 1913.

For the enlightenment of the public, it is well to announce that the above organization was the one which gave the great show of November, 1911, which was conceded by the Poultry press to be the finest ever given in the city of St. Louis, and the best managed show in the United States. This organization is incorporated under the laws of Missouri and represents a membership of over seventy-five of the best breeders of fancy poultry in this locality. They hold an enviable record in regard to honesty

RICHARDSON'S ROSE COMB REDS

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Hagerstown.
Catalog. Write Your Wants. Stock and Eggs

M. C. RICHARDSON, Jr. Member Red Club and A. P. A. FRONT ROYAL, VA.

Single Comb WHITE LEGHORNS

Cockerels, 14 to 16 weeks old, from our heavy laying strain.

SPECIAL—Twenty-five S. C. Black Minorca pullets from our Winning Strain, Prices Right. Write for prices on show birds for the coming season. We have the finest lot ever.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM :- Box 400 :- MOORESBORO, N. C.

and of payment of prizes. A complete list of the judging staff will be announced later. For further information regarding the exhibit space and premium list, address Jas. J. Long, Sec., 4115 La. Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

POULTRY AT OKLAHOMA CITY

The greatest display of fine-bred poultry that has ever been collected in the Southwest will be seen at the Seventh Annual Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, at Oklahoma City, September 23rd to October 4, 1913. The country is full of poultry and a large percentage of it is purebred.

For the last three years there has been a remarkable increase in the number of good birds shown by Oklahoma breeders, and this year, from all appearances, there will be a greater number than ever before. This statement is made in face of the fact that there were ninety-four exhibitors in 1912, with eleven hundred and forty-seven entries.

"With the most up-to-date pavilion in the Southwest and the most enthusiastic bunch of breeders ever banded together," says John V. Niceley, Superintendent of Poultry, "you may expect a revelation in the 1913 exhibits."

Supt. Niceley says Oklahoma breeders will not stand alone in this great display of fine feathers. Those from adjoining states have discovered that Oklahoma is a new field, and the best yet for the sale of winning stock. There is no part of the country buying each year as many good specimens as Oklahoma and all fanciers in the State assemble at the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition at Oklahoma City to compete for honors of the best and most perfect specimens, according to the American Standard of Perfection.

The management of the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition has taken another step forward this year to assist the actual breeder of fancy poultry. It is the rule this season that it takes three specimens to fill a class to win first money. The three specimens may be exhibited by one breeder or by three breeders.

GREAT COLISEUM SHOW

Final arrangements have been completed for the Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Great Mid-West Poultry

& Pet Stock Association to be held in the Coliseum Building, Chicago, December 12-17, 1913. A lease has been taken on the Coliseum Building, giving ample time to get in and to get out. The judging will all be done on Friday, December 12th, the building to be ready for the reception of specimens not later than Wednesday evening, December 10th. The show, as usual, will continue over Sunday. The judges selected are:

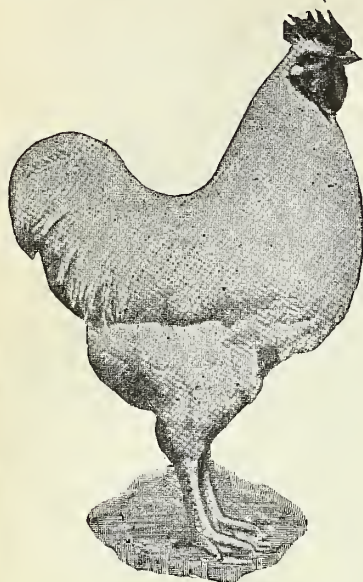
W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa, Barred Rocks; O. L. McCord, Danville, Ill., and G. E. Greenwood, Lake Mills, Wis., Orpingtons; J. T. Rountree, Nora, Ill., Buff and White Rocks; James A. Tucker, Concord, Mich., Rhode Island Reds and Houdans; Franklin L. Sewell, Niles, Mich., Langshans; H. B. Hark, Glenwood, Ohio, Partridge Wyandottes and Partridge Rocks; W. C. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind., White, Buff, Silver, Golden, Columbian and Black Wyandottes; A. O. Shilling, Rochester, N. Y., all Bantams and all Campines; A. C. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn., all Leghorns; H. A. Pickett, Greentown, Ind., all Turkish, Water Fowls, Rhode Island Whites and a number of other varieties.

Other judges to be named will depend somewhat upon meetings of the specialty clubs.

The famous Empire coops will be used in all departments with Barney Mosher in charge of the cooping.

The finest lot of specials ever offered in America will be offered in Chicago this season. Our special representative had instructions, when leaving for Europe, to buy whatever, in his opinion, would make the most acceptable and useful premium—something to be won as the highest honor and something that would be of service to the winner. For this year, at least, the silver cups will be eliminated entirely, except those that may be offered by specialty clubs, as we believe that the breeders in this country are ready for something altogether different, and Chicago has always led the procession in introducing new and useful features. As usual, every premium offered by this Association is guaranteed. The premium list will be ready November 1st. Entries close November 25th. For full information address Theo. Hewes, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

CHAMPION White Plymouth Rocks



1st Prize Cockerel—3rd Prize Cock

At Madison Square Garden, New York, 1912-13

This winning stamps our flock as one of the best in the world, and the undisputed Champions of 1912-1913.

At Chattanooga, one of the South's greatest shows held Dec. 16-21, 1912 we won every ribbon offered, all specials, and the following sweepstakes prizes, \$35 cup for largest number of prize winning birds, and the special for the best display in the whole show. Our S. C. White Leghorns are

BRED-TO-LAY

and they do lay. They are famous the country over for their great laying qualities. There are one thousand acres of land in the Shepherd Poultry Farm and the two breeds are kept strictly separated. Write for mating list. Correspondence solicited. Address

Shepherd Poultry Farm

Quintus Shepherd, Prop. E. C. Barnes, Mgr.

SHEPHERD, TENN.

THE SOUTH'S GREATEST POULTRY FARM

ARKANSAS STATE FAIR

The eighth annual exhibition of the Arkansas State Fair will be held at Hot Springs, Arkansas, October 27-November 1. One of the chief attractions will be the poultry show to be held in connection with the fair.

Poultry raisers and fanciers throughout Arkansas, and the entire country for that matter, will be gratified to learn that the Arkansas State Fair management has chosen for superintendent of the poultry department for the 1913 fair, Mr. Orlando C. Williams, one of the most enthusiastic poultry breeders and exhibitors in the entire South.

Every former exhibitor at the fair will recall Mr. Williams, who was always prominently identified with the poultry exhibit. He has recently organized the Garland County Poultry Association, and has been elected secretary of the organization, which means that he will bend his energies to the interest of poultry fanciers of his own county in breeding and exhibiting at the fair. It is his purpose to foster like organizations in practically all the counties of the State, with the central interest in the big Arkansas State Fair.

Mr. Williams invites every poultry raiser and fancier in the State of Arkansas and all other Southern States, as well as those of the North, East and West, to correspond with him with reference to the 1913 State Fair exhibit, which he promises to make the greatest ever held in the State. All letters of inquiry and requests for information and blanks will receive prompt and accurate attention.

INDIANA STATE FAIR

Mr. Charles Downing, Secretary and Treasurer of the Indiana State Fair, to be held at Indianapolis, September

8-12, has just sent us a copy of the premium list. The list of premiums is indicative of the fact that this year's fair will measure well up to the standard. The Poultry Department is in charge of Jno. Isenbarger, with an able corps of assistants. Judges O. L. McCord and W. C. Pierce will place the awards. The judging will begin Tuesday, September 9th. All entries should be sent to Charles Downing, Secretary, Room 14, State House, Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Downing, will be glad to send premium list upon request.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE FAIR

The West Virginia State Fair and Exposition will be held at Wheeling, W. Va., September 8-12, inclusive. A handsome premium list has been published, which contains a large number of cash specials in the poultry department. Mr. Jefferson D. Rice is the superintendent, and all inquiries for entry blanks, etc., should be addressed to him.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

The Kentucky State Fair will be held at Louisville, September 15-20, inclusive. A handsome premium list has been issued, a copy of which we have just received. The Poultry and Pigeon Department is in charge of Harris Lehman and G. N. McGrew. Entry blanks will be furnished by J. L. Dent, Secretary. The poultry exhibit will be quite extensive. Many liberal premiums are offered, including cash, ribbons and specials. Every indication is for a most successful show.

LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

The poultry division of the Louisiana State Fair to be held at Shreveport, Nov. 5-12, will be in charge of S. M. Watson. Judge O. L. McCord, of Danville, Ill., will place the awards according to the A. P. A. rules. Entries close Nov. 1. Premiums are offered on all classes of poultry and pigeons. Write Louis N. Brueggerhoff, Secretary, Shreveport, La., Box 1100, for full information.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

The premium list and rules for the Illinois State Fair have just been printed and is being sent out by the Secretary. The fair will be held at Springfield, October 3-11, inclusive. Geo. H. Cooper, of Mokena, Ill., is the Superintendent of the poultry department. All entries close September 26, at 6 o'clock p. m. The total amount of cash prizes offered on poultry is \$2,449.75. Further information, entry blanks, etc., can be had by addressing J. K. Dickirson, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

MISSOURI STATE FAIR

September 27, October 3, the thirteenth Annual Missouri State Fair will be held at Sedalia. The premium list, which includes prizes on all classes of poultry and pigeons, has

SUMMER PRICES

on all orders for 100 and 200-egg size incubators received during June, July and August, we will accept at a 33 1-3 per cent. discount from our catalogue prices.

100-EGG SIZE.....\$13.33, NET

200-EGG SIZE.....20.00, NET

Take advantage of this saving and buy now and be ready for this fall's hatching. Write for our catalogue, if you haven't a copy.

Southern States Incubator and Brooder Co., : College Park, Ga.

Harrison's Intensive Poultry Culture Plans Give Every Detail for Building Correctly—

The Four-Story Hen House (\$1.00); Hot Water Oats Sprouter (75 cents); Catch-and-Pass Trap Nest (50 cents); Automatic Dry-Mash Hopper (35 cents); Box Sparrow Trap (35 cents); Top-Pour Water Fountain (25 cents); Mite-Trap Roost (25 cents).

To the first person in each community, all the above plans will be sent for \$2.75. Each plan guaranteed. Address,

INTENSIVE POULTRY SUPPLY COMPANY :- David City, Nebraska

Harrison's volume, "Intensive Poultry Culture," 25 cents. Information on request.

"GIANT" STRAIN M. B. TURKEYS

If you wish toms or hens that have enormous bone and frame, fine trimmings, with brilliant bronze plumage; birds that have been bred for years and winners in our hands and customers hands at Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Seattle, Atlanta and Indianapolis, our birds will suit you. We are booking orders for early shows now. Fine "Nugget" strain Buff P. Rocks of the finest quality—any number. Write us for prices and catalog.

J. C. CLIPP :- Box 700 :- SALTILLO, IND.

been issued. Director Henry Steinmesch, of St. Louis, has charge of the poultry exhibit. The premiums offered on poultry this year are quite liberal, and everything points to a most successful exhibition. Mr. John T. Stinson, Secretary, Sedalia, Mo., will be glad to give you further information.

GEORGIA STATE FAIR

The Georgia State Fair will be held at Macon, October 21-31. The poultry exhibit will be in charge of R. F. Crittenden, Superintendent, Shellman, Ga. Judge Loring Brown, of Smyrna, will place the awards. Entries close October 18, and must be made on entry blanks furnished by Harry C. Robert, Secretary, Macon, Ga. Eighteen special premiums of \$5.00 each are offered on breeding pens, competition limited to pens owned by Georgia breeders. There are many regular premiums, competition for which is opened to the world. Write for premium list.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR

The Poultry and Pet Stock Exhibition at the North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, October 20-25, is an assured success. It could not be otherwise, when such a staff of capable officials are in charge. John C. Drewry, of Raleigh, is the director; Henry C. Dippel, of Indianapolis, is judge; J. N. Jeffrey, of Raleigh, is the able superintendent, with J. G. Ashe, one of the best poultryman in the "Old North State" as Assistant Superintendent. The show will be held under A. P. A. rules. Entries close October 17. Write Joseph E. Pogue, Secretary, for premium list and other information.

VIRGINIA STATE FAIR

The Virginia State Fair at Richmond, October 6-11, 1913, will be one of the chief shows of the South this season. Prizes are offered on all classes of poultry, including many valuable specials. The regular prizes are, on pens, \$4.00 for first and \$2.00 for second; single birds \$2.50 on first and \$1.00 on second. There will be a pigeon show in connection with the poultry exhibit. Write to Douglas Gordon, Secretary, Room 7, Mutual Bldg., Richmond, Va., for a copy of the handsome premium list.

PARCEL POST AND EGGS AGAIN

Here is another letter from a poultry breeder about the parcel post as a medium for shipping eggs. "During the last spring I have sent out a large number of Indian Runner Duck eggs by parcel post and with the exception of one sitting they have proved to be satisfactory, in some instances every egg hatching, and a two-thirds average always. I believe a great part of the trouble with some shippers is that they fail to use the proper mailing box. Mine is made of heavy pasteboard with separate egg container. When packed in these with meal, bran, or

such soft filling, they will not break, unless the box is absolutely smashed. Then after customer receives them, before opening, turn case bottom side up for 12 hours before sitting, so they will settle and I guarantee a two-thirds hatch, which is considered good by all shippers. Considering the convenience of people from five to ten miles from any express office, the parcel post is the greatest blessing in package transportation ever begun."

It is hard to come to any decision as to the merits of the parcel post from the letters we have received. It seems safe to say that eggs can be sent by parcel post and arrive in good condition; but that often they do not. We suspect one reason they do not in many cases is that the shippers do not take proper precautions in packing and mailing. A railway postal clerk writes us as follows:

"Someone who did not know what he was talking about, said it would be safer to ship eggs by express than mail—that eggs sent by mail were thrown from moving trains to platforms. This is all a mistake. Eggs are handled as eggs. I am enclosing you General Order No. 2946, which contains instructions issued by the Postmaster General for handling all fragile articles."

The copy of regulations, referred to, says that "Fragile parcel post mail shall be stored and handled so that damage will not result, and must not be placed so that it will lie underneath other mail." The regulations also say that "Fragile articles shall not be accepted for mailing unless they are packed and marked exactly in accordance with the requirements of the parcel post regulations." One of these regulations is that all fragile packages—eggs for example—shall be marked "Fragile." If a package of eggs is not properly marked, it is not likely to be properly handled.—Progressive Farmer.

Geese pair, but drakes will take care of four or more mates.

Write for Your Copy of the CYPHERS Book—FREE!



It is more than a catalog—is educational, helpful, valuable. Contains 244 pages—many of them filled with sound advice based upon the knowledge and experience of leading poultry authorities. Chapters on right methods, newest developments and proved results at the Cyphers \$75,000 Poultry and Demonstration Farm make this book

well worth paying for—yet it is free. Also lists more than a hundred articles needed by progressive poultry keepers.

Everything For Poultry Keepers

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| Incubators | Fattening Mash | Anti-Fly Pest | Spray Pumps |
| Brooders | Scratching Food | Egg Preservative | Powder Guns |
| Brood Coops | Fertile Egg Mash | Fumigating Candles | Wire Fencing |
| Chick Shelters | Laying Mash | Drinking Fountains | Bone Cutters |
| Brooder Stoves | Short-Cut Alfalfa | Grit and Shell Boxes | Chick Markers |
| Leg Bands | Mealed Alfalfa | Food and Water Holders | Bone Mills |
| Caponizing Sets | Full-Nest Egg Food | Pigeon Supplies | Root Cutters |
| Chick Food | Nodi Charcoal | Lice Powder | Nest Eggs |
| Developing Food | Poultry Remedies | Roost Supports | Poultry Books |
| Growing Mash | Napersol (Disinfectant) | Roosting Paper | Etc., etc. |

All guaranteed by Cyphers Incubator Company to give complete satisfaction or money refunded. Write today for free copy of "Profitable Poultry and Egg Production." Please mention this paper. Address Home Office or nearest Branch store.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 13, Factory and Home Office: Buffalo, N. Y.

Branch Stores and Warehouses: New York, N. Y., 23 Barclay St.; Boston, Mass., 12-14 Canal St.; Chicago, Ill., 329-331 Plymouth Ct.; Kansas City, Mo., 317-319 S. W. Boulevard; Oakland Cal., 2127 Broadway.

GERMIFUGUE

In actual trial, has proven a wonderful UTILITY remedy and DRESSING in POULTRY YARD, KENNEL, STABLE and HOME. NON-POISONOUS.

KILLS POULTRY ILLS by healing the diseased mucous membrane and destroying life of germ and parasite. Recommended by many leading poultrymen for Roup, Sorehead, Scaly-leg, Favus, etc., and for MANGE and EAR CANKER in Dogs.

1 pound tins by post.....\$1.00
2 ounce trial tins by post......25

J. H. PETHERBRIDGE, Mfr.
Mt. Airy Sta., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SEXES IN THE GUINEA FOWL

There is frequently a difficulty of discerning the sex of guinea-fowls, male and female being much alike. The male, however, has a coarser head than the female and a different voice. The female has the characteristic cry of the breed. It has different interpretations, some thinking the sound is "Good luck, good luck, good luck." To others the call is "Buck-wheat," and still others, "Potrack." Be that as it may, says a writer, it is a two-syllable call with the female, while the male uses but one syllable, which sounds something like "Click." These calls are a sure way to determine the sexes, and, as in the case of all females, the hen talks most. The "Good luck" may be heard at all hours of the day, and often at night, or in the early evening, while the "Click," or call of the male, may only be rarely heard.—New South Wales Farmer & Settler.

Poorly dressed poultry goes begging in the market, while the supply of choice stock is not sufficient to meet the demand. In shipping to market, all dressed poultry should be assorted according to size and color, in order to secure the best returns. Small, poor, scraggy birds, half dressed, bring prices in proportion.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Strong, well-marked farm-raised birds. Eggs—\$2.00 per 15. A trio of BARRED ROCKS for \$5.00 a pen; of S. C. REDS for \$9.00. These are the last birds I will have for sale till fall.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM

A. S. BELL, Manager, Route 13, KNOXVILLE, TENN.



Weelaunee Mondaines Weelaunee Carneaux Weelaunee Maltese

The nobility of the pigeon world. A fine lot of young unmated stock for sale from the above breeders, at reasonable prices. Also mated and working breeders for sale. Best heavy squab breeders. WEELAUNEE LOFTS

Porterdale, Ga.

Personal Stationery

Should be Engraved or Embossed nowadays.

It reflects good taste and at once creates a favorable impression.

Suppose you come and see the many beautiful samples we have and get our prices.

S. B. NEWMAN & CO.

617 Gay Street
Knoxville, Tenn.

S. C. White LEGHORNS

NO OTHER BREEDS

ADAM FISHER
Charlotte, North Carolina

Meyer's Champion strain of BLACK LANGSHANS have won in hot competition in such shows as Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Oklahoma City, Okla., Hamilton, Ohio, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Write for free circular and prices. W. A. Meyer, Bowling Green, Mo.

Louis G. Heller Expert Poultry Judge

Bridgeton, N. J.

By the Comparison System

Utility and Fancy Pigeons

By JOHN A. PORTER, Porterdale, Ga.

APPEAL TO SOUTHERN BREEDERS OF FANCY AND UTILITY PIGEONS

By Geo. A. Collins, Supt. Pigeon Show, National Conservation Exposition

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Conservation Exposition, on recommendation of the Poultry Committee, it was decided to hold a pigeon show in connection with the poultry show, during the week of September 23-27, and will be run on the same plan as the poultry show. Open to the world, and to all classes, fancy and utility breeders of pigeons.

Care has been taken in selecting poultry judges and the same for the pigeon show in selecting George Ewald, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for judge. Mr. Ewald is quite a pigeon fancier himself, and the fact of his being judge and looking after that department, insures the breeder that he will get a square deal.

The pigeon building is in connection with the poultry building and has a floor space for the cooping of 500 birds, being well lighted and ventilated, and its entrance is from the poultry building.

The cooping and feeding of the Poultry and Pigeon Show has been awarded to Spratt's Patent, Limited, who have always handled our shows and given perfect satisfaction to all concerned. So the breeder need have no fear that his birds will not be well taken care of. Being a pigeon breeder myself, and in the South I would like

to see the Southern breeders more in evidence than at our former show in 1910. While it was a grand success judging from the quantity and quality standpoint, yet the South was poorly represented. The stock and breeders are here in the South, so enter your birds, and let's show what we can do in fancy and utility pigeon breeding. There is no reason why we can't do the same thing with pigeons in the South as the poultry breeders have done. The Southern poultry breeders have won fame as breeders of high-class poultry, as awards from our last show, and all Eastern shows where Southern birds compete with other breeders, will attest. While I don't wish to make our Eastern breeders think this is purely a Southern show, yet would like to see the Southern birds, fancy and utility, more in numbers.

The Southern pigeon breeders met in Atlanta and formed the Southern Pigeon Association last year, to advance pigeon breeding in the South. Now is the chance for the Southern breeder to get in line and show at this National Show, which will be the largest held in the South.

To our Northern friends—the show is open to you, as in the past, and we hope to handle a lot of birds from you, and will guarantee good care for your birds. So send us a nice lot of birds, and they will be well taken care of by the management.

THE PIGEON DISPLAY

At the National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., September 23-27.

We expect to see at this show one of the finest exhibitions of pigeons ever shown in this section.

It is just in the last few years that the South is awakening to the value of the pigeon as a table commodity, especially when raised in connection with poultry. The supply of squabs as a substitute for quail and other game has been greatly surpassed by the demand. There are hundreds of squabs being shipped from the North into the South every day. If anyone will enquire at some of the larger hotels, they will find this to be a fact. However, there are pigeons and PIGEONS—the same as in poultry. The large pure breeds being very much more profitable to raise, besides being of very much finer flavor.

Now to be able to get proper recognition in the shows, pigeon breeders have got to come forward with their stock and exhibit them, the same as the poultrymen do.

In the years gone by, managers of a poultry show were disposed to smile when pigeons were mentioned in connection with the poultry show, for, as a rule, they were exhibited by boys who had a few pets and who wanted to get a blue ribbon on them.

At the Southern International Poultry Show in Atlanta last fall, pigeons occupied a very prominent place and attracted fully as much attention as did the poultry exhibits. A great majority of the visitors were much surprised at the beauty and size

BEST FOR
LAYERS

RAINBOW

BEST FOR
TABLE

PARTRIDGE ROCKS

THE ROCKWOOD FARM, BOX T NORWALK, OHIO

of some of the birds on exhibition; in fact a great many of them had never seen nor had they any idea that there were such birds in existence.

Now, fellow breeders, it is up to you to get busy. Don't hold back because you think that perhaps your birds are not prize winners, but send along a nice bunch of whatever breed you happen to have, whether they be Carneau, Maltese Hens, Mondaines, Homers, or what not—fancy or utility—it will help out, and somehow I have always felt that there is a fraternal feeling between all pigeon breeders.

Write Mr. George A. Collins, the enthusiastic Superintendent of this show, and he will send you premium list, entry blank, classifications, and any other information you may desire. He will also see that your birds are properly taken care of on arrival, and that they are properly fed and cooped, and if you are fortunate enough to visit the show, which we sincerely hope you will be, George will extend to you a hearty welcome and beam on you with that happy smile which is a constant companion of all true pigeon lovers.

The Editor of this section offers a silver cup for the best exhibit of ten birds, any one variety, either fancy or utility, two entries being necessary to compete.

George Ewald, of Cincinnati, will judge. We are personally acquainted with Mr. Ewald and consider him the best authority on pigeons in America to day. He is an authority on all the breeds, a gentleman that we are pleased to number among our friends and, withal, one of the best and fairest judges we have ever known.—Jno. A. Porter.

MORE ABOUT FANCY PIGEONS

The pigeon fancy is now indulged and enjoyed in almost all countries. It arises from that natural love, which is common to all men, for the most beautiful forms of winged life in the wide world of nature.

We may trace this fancy back to the palmy days of the Roman Empire and even into the land of the Pharaohs. But in those olden days, it should be borne in mind, pigeon raising was exclusively the sport and occupation of royalty. In Egypt and Morocco and Arabia only the sheiks were allowed to keep birds, and so even down to a much later day the rearing of pigeons was forbidden in France to all except the nobility and they were allowed the privilege only by royal sufferance.

Today the fancy is made up of all classes and ages. Old men and young ones, and boys and girls find pleasure and profit in it, and some of the most beautiful of today's birds are the product of women's skill.

We have previously written, for the readers of Our Dumb Animals, of the strong fascination which pigeon keep-

ROYAL BLUE AND LATHAM STRAINS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Eggs greatly reduced, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per setting. This season's breeders for sale to make room for young stock. Write for prices and description.

BLYTE BROS., - Box B, - FRANKFORT, KY.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Winners produced by single mating plan. Our Leghorns have well-developed combs, the marking that will win, combined with size and the long backs that show vigor and laying ability. Young stock of all ages at 12 cents and up. Special prices on breeders.

STURTEVANT BROS. BROWN LEGHORN FARM, Box 12, KUSHLA, ALA.

DENSMORE'S Single Comb White LEGHORNS

WIN, LAY AND PAY

One thousand hens at bargain prices, to make room for our growing stock.

THE DENSMORE POULTRY FARM, Inc. -:- ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

ing has for the boys and of the benefits that it will bring them. I write, at this time, only to call attention to a few facts relating to methods and results of American pigeon breeding.

The American truly loves the pigeon. He wishes, moreover, to own all the varieties, and it is right here where he makes his greatest mistake. Today is the day of specializing—concentration of effort. My advice is to keep a few top-notchers of one particular kind, and so match them that they will produce better.

America as yet has not produced one variety that it can call its own. We in the pigeon fancy have been a body of imitators. What a field is open to all who are privileged to keep pigeons at the present day. What an opportunity is now ours!

Why can not we produce a breed distinctly our own? In the poultry fancy we have given to the world the Plymouth Rock, the Wyandotte, the Rhode Island Red, and numerous other useful and fancy breeds, and I am confident that it will not be long before we shall hear of a distinct American breed of pigeons.

There were bred and banded by American Pigeon Club members in 1912, according to the records, 36,000 fancy pigeons, and it is safe to say that more than twice as many were bred which were not banded. Of these 100,000 pigeons only a few, comparatively, were prize winners, showing that the birds were mismarked and not true to type. The results of the year would indicate clearly that good all-round specimens, fit to exhibit in close competition, were greatly in the minority and that breeders are not following the best methods to obtain the most perfect bird.

The mismating of one season often destroys the work that has gone before. It may not show the first season but may crop out in the second or third season thereafter.

To become a successful fancier of high class fancy pigeons, there must be a natural love of the birds, a love

for form (type), and an appreciation of beautiful color. Add to these a fair share of patience and common-sense, and you have the formula necessary to make a successful fancier.

The fancy today is in a most flourishing condition. The number engaged in it is steadily upon the increase. The breeding of fancy pigeons is as much a fine art as the production of a beautiful picture. It is, in reality, the production of living pictures, beautiful in form and exquisite in color.—E. R. B. Chapman, in Our Dumb Animals.

THE HOMING INSTINCT

Loosed from strange hands into the wet, wild night,

Straight to his home the carrier-dove returns:

The faithful love that in his bosom burns

Is as a lamp to guide his lonely flight: He lingers not where sheltering boughs invite,

Nor backward from the gathering tempest turns,

Till far off in the distance he discerns

At the known casement the familiar light.

—John Barlas ("Evelyn Douglas"), in Our Dumb Animals.

Ancona

Headquarters in America is Franklinville, New York

Ancona World, monthly, 50 cents per year.

Ancona Club Membership, \$1 per year.

Ancona History, 50 cents, postpaid.

Ancona Stock and Eggs, Single and Rose Comb

R. W. VAN HOESEN

Editor, Author, Publisher, Breeder, President the Ancona Club; Vice-President Ancona Club, of England; Vice-President Cattaraugus County Poultry Association; member International Ancona Club, and American Poultry Association.

S. C. WHITE LECHORNS



I have 200 breeders for quick sale at BARGAIN PRICES. Cocks, cockerels and yearling hens.

CHICK-A-DEE FARM, J. A. Dinwiddie, Prop., New Market, Tenn.

200 Single Comb White
LEGHORN HENS 90c Each

We offer these fine hens, just in their prime, at this low figure for quick sale. They are worth much more, but we must make room for growing stock. Act quickly. Big bargain for quick sale.

DIXIE POULTRY YARDS :- :- STEVENSON, ALABAMA

HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY SHOW

OCTOBER 7, 5 DAYS

The Pennyroyal Fair Poultry Department. New Show, New Building, New Coops. Catalogue Upon Request. Address the Secretary.

B. G. NELSON, Sec'y B. D. HILL, Supt. H. A. PICKETT, Judge

Our Breeders and Their Birds

By EDW. M. GRAHAM, Knoxville, Tennessee

M. H. Smith, proprietor of the Wolf Creek Poultry Yards, Abingdon, Va., informs us that he has added Partridge Plymouth Rocks to his yards, and that he has a nice lot of pullets and cockerels for sale. He purchased his foundation stock from Hillcrest Farms, Oakford, Pa., and the same quality of birds won the blue at Atlanta last season. Mr. Smith has a fine lot of young Barred Rocks, which he says are superior to his last year's stock. Mr. Smith says that the demand for eggs this season was not very heavy, but that orders for stock were so great that he sold out long before the season closed. See his ad in this issue.

With this issue, L. H. Reade, Highland Park, Richmond, Va., resumes his advertising in The Industrious Hen. Mr. Reade is an expert poultryman and is the originator of the "Blue-Bar" strain of Barred Rocks, and his birds are prize-winners. Look up his ad. before you place your order for Barred Rocks.

A BREEDER'S OPINION

You have given the specialists a good deal of space. Will you kindly give a non-specialist a little say-so?

The most successful fancier the world has ever known bred eight varieties. Some succeeded with one breed, some with two, some with ten, and few with more, while others would fail with English sparrows.

I would rather buy from the man who breeds "everything that wears feathers" and gives all his time to

his birds than to buy from the specialist who gives all his time to some other business and lets the cook feed his birds; or the specialist in the city, who owns a cotton farm with chickens "on the side" and who, when he receives an order, phones his manager to "ship A at B two \$5.00 hens."

Sometimes I wonder if some of the specialists are not afraid their ducks will get mixed with their chickens.—I. W. Woolley.

SPECIAL GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION CAR

Operated by U. S. Department of Agriculture

To aid the poultry and egg producers and shippers of Missouri to get their products to the distant Eastern markets in perfect condition, the Department of Agriculture is sending its Poultry and Egg Refrigeration Car on a demonstration trip to all poultry shipping towns in the State. The car started a tour, beginning at Hannibal, Mo., June 27th, and expects to visit every railroad egg center of importance.

The car, which is in charge of two government specialists, in handling poultry and eggs, is a complete refrigerating laboratory on wheels. It contains two chilling rooms—one for preliminary chilling of warm eggs or poultry and a second room in which to hold the chilled stock. The reason for the two rooms is that if warm poultry is introduced into the refrigerating room it will cause the poultry already chilled to sweat. The car has its own gasoline engine for running the refrigerating blowers and for generating the electric lights used in the cold rooms. The engine drives a fan the shaft of which pulls air through the false walls and dampers of the car and forces this fresh air through a large bunker of ice and salt. In thirty minutes the blower will reduce the temperature of the cold room to 32 degrees. It will chill eggs to 40 degrees in side of 24 hours.

The first step in the demonstration will be the scientific candling of the

eggs to determine their freshness. Those interested will see exactly how the specialists candle eggs and grade them as "fresh," "light-floaters," which are eggs that have been kept too warm with the result that the yolk is towards the top and shifts easily; "bloodrings," in which incubation is far enough advanced to show a system of blood vessels about the embryo chick; "white rots," where the yolk is mixed with the white, and "black rots," where no light can be seen through the eggs. The demonstration in "white rots" is regarded as especially important for the reason that many expert candlers cannot tell "white rots" from "fresh," as the candle gives a somewhat similar appearance to both. After the tests for freshness are completed, the demonstrators will grade the eggs by size, cleanliness of shell and soundness of shell, in accordance with the standard gradings used by the egg commission men in the great centers of egg consumption. The eggs, after they have been tested and graded, and all below shipping grade have been eliminated, will be removed to the inner cold room and brought down to a temperature of 40 degrees and at that temperature will be packed in cases ready for shipment. Especial emphasis will be laid by the government demonstrators on the necessity of pre-cooling the eggs before they are shipped in an ordinary refrigerating car. Eggs can be cooled at 40 degrees Fahrenheit in 24 hours in such a refrigerating plant as that on board the car. This checks deterioration. If they are loaded warm in a refrigerating car it takes them five or six days to get down to a temperature at which they do not spoil and during this time they are deteriorating rapidly.

Then will come a practical demonstration in skilled packing of eggs for long shipment. The most effective use of fillers (the paper partitions) flats (layers between the partitions) and buffers (the springy excelsior, or cork) used at the bottom of the cases to prevent the eggs from being broken by jarring, will be shown. The demonstrators will then discuss the best kind of wood and nails for cases and the number and placing of nails needed for each case. At the conclusion of the tests the local owners of the eggs will be freed to ship them to their customers. This demonstration in packing eggs is regarded as very important for the reason that 9 per cent, or over 11 million dozen eggs, shipped to New York arrive there broken and unfit for food. The fault lay partly with the packing. The losses are so great that the price of eggs is abnormally high and railroads are complaining that egg shipping is not a profitable business.

Don't Feed Green Food!

Do away with the bother by using
Succulenta Tablets

They are better and cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drinking water for fowl. Sample can (100 large tablets) by mail 50c. Can of 250 large tablets by mail \$1.00.

Drop postal for particulars to
The Succulenta Co., P. O. Box 405-25 Newark, N. J.

Brown Leghorns

"The Old-Time Favorites"

When eggs are high,
Do you have to buy?
Have you tried the rest?
Why not buy the best?

J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn.

Breeder of Brown Leghorns since 1890
—Experience Counts—

To Demonstrate How to Ship Dressed Turkeys and Chickens

While the main object of the summer trip of Uncle Sam's car is to deal with the egg situation, the demonstrators also will show those who wish such information, the most approved method of dressing, grading, pre-cooling and packing of poultry for the distant Eastern markets. Where poultry is properly refrigerated and chilled before being placed in a refrigerator car, the government specialists assert, it not only does not lose its flavor but also keeps the weight and food value, which runs off in water, in the case of ice packed shipments. Poultry shipped under these methods, therefore, commands a higher price per pound and does not lose a heavy percentage of food material on its way to market.

The car spent last season in Kentucky. Here it was able to show Kentucky shippers how to ship carloads of turkeys to the New York Christmas market in such a way that they arrived in prime condition in spite of the abnormally warm weather just before the holidays.

MODEL POULTRY DEMONSTRATION FARM

A one-man poultry farm is being established by the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove. Five acres have been set aside and a model poultry demonstration farm has been planned, and is being established and fully equipped just as the Station would recommend it. Thousands of people have asked themselves the question, "Can I make a living from poultry on five acres, and if so, how?"

It is this question which Mr. Quisenberry and his associates have set out to answer. Only such methods as have already been tested and proven successful at the Experiment Station, will be used. Their best methods of feeding; their best colony house, breeding house, laying house, and all the methods of care and management which have proven best with them will be put into actual practice on this farm for all the dollars and cents which they can make out of it.

The plans of the farm are very unique and are arranged with a view to saving labor as much as possible. It is intended that one man shall do all the work on this farm. The live

Bargain Sale of Breeders---R. I. REDS

We are now offering some great bargains in breeding stock at less than half price. Here is a great opportunity to get some good stock at bargain prices. Eggs at one-half price the rest of the season; send for free mating list.

We will have young stock ready to win for you at the fall fairs. Our beautiful catalog of 64 pages, printed in three colors, contains much valuable information. Sent for 20 cents in cash or stamps.

Sincerely yours,

BUSCHMANN-PIERCE RED FARMS :- Box 60 :- CARMEL, INDIANA



stock will probably consist of one brood mare and one cow. A certain amount of strawberries, raspberries, cherries and small fruits and vegetables will be grown. The plan is to eventually have a flock of one thousand and laying hens, and enough breeding stock used to renew the flock of layers as often as is necessary. If it is proven that five acres is not sufficient, then acre after acre will be added until the farm does prove to be profitable. The buildings and all plans will be started as if the farm was being owned and operated by a man with limited means, and gradually added to and developed as the income justifies.

Careful records of receipts and expenses will be kept, as well as records of the methods used, etc., and the results published from time to time.

This is an innovation in experiment station work which is bound to meet with widespread interest, and to be of great practical value to thousands of present and prospective poultry raisers. By the establishing of this demonstration farm, experiment station work is made more practical, and brought one step nearer the people for whose benefit it is intended. When new methods are not only discovered, but their use demonstrated under practical farm conditions, one more excuse for failure will have been banished.

THE U. S. A. GOVERNMENT SPENDS \$90,000.

The United States Government has established headquarters in poultry research and education at the Cornell University, in New York State, at a cost of \$90,000.

The main administration building is 132 feet long by 48 feet wide and contains three stories, attic and basement. This building, which will be occupied for the first time this year, was designed especially to be the home of the Poultry Department. It contains a lecture room with a seating capacity for about 250 persons; recitation rooms; laboratories for instruction and research; an incubator cellar; rooms for killing, picking and packing poultry and for testing and grading eggs; a cold storage room for eggs and meat; locker and lavatory rooms; offices; an educational exhibit room; a photographic laboratory, and other

rooms. The Poultry Department occupies fifty-six acres of land. Fifty acres constitute the poultry farm, located about one mile from the campus of the College of Agriculture; a plot of six acres, adjacent to the Agricultural College group, is used for the poultry plant. The farm is utilized for growing crops for the poultry and for rearing annually about 4,000 chickens in the New York State gasoline-heated colony houses. The poultry plant contains laying and fattening houses, having seventy-two pens with a capacity for about 2,000 fowls. The stock kept by the department for teaching and investigational purposes comprises ducks, geese, and fowls of fifteen varieties. The equipment for teaching, investigating, extension work, and general administration, includes models and scientific apparatus, especially designed for or adapted to the poultry work.—Ex.

CLEAN WATER AND FEED NEEDED BY YOUNG CHICKS

Drinking dishes and feeding troughs for chicks are likely to become dirty and insanitary unless special precautions are taken, according to Prof. J. G. Halpin. Drinking water should never be placed in common dishes or vessels where the chicks may get in with both feet, but "sanitary" fountains, either home-made or purchased, should be used. These should be cleaned and scalded at frequent intervals. Wet mash, when fed in wooden troughs, mold unless all refuse feed is scraped off and the troughs are placed on end so that they may dry in the sun. Neglect of these two simple matters may cause considerable loss during the summer.

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Kenmore Poultry Farm

Maxey Lane and Gallatin Pike :- :- Nashville, Tennessee

Poultry Disease Department

By J. A. THORNHILL, Hartselle, Alabama

IMPORTANT POULTRY DISEASES

By D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., United States Department of Agriculture

GAPES

Gapes is a disease of chickens which develops during the first few weeks of their lives and is made evident by frequent gaping. It is caused by a parasitic worm (*Syngamus trachealis*) which attaches itself to the internal surface of the windpipe, sucks blood from the mucous membrane, and obstructs the passage to such an extent as to interfere seriously with the breathing. The insufficient supply of air, the loss of blood, and the diminished activity in looking for food lead to a weak and bloodless condition and often to death from over-crowding or exposure that a well chick would be able to resist without injury. Sometimes so many worms accumulate in the windpipe that breathing becomes impossible and the chick dies from suffocation.



Bloodsucking Mites

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Causation

The worm which causes this disease is sometimes called the red worm or the forked worm, because of its color and of the fact that the male and female are so firmly grown together that they can not be separated without tearing the tissues. The two worms united in this manner appear at first sight like a single worm with two necks and two heads. The female is a little more than one-half inch in length and the male one-fifth inch. The heads of both are attached to the mucous membrane, irritating it to such a degree that there is an increased secretion of mucous, which collects and increases the difficulty of breathing.

A large number of eggs develop in the female worm while in the windpipe, and these are either thrown out by the chick while sneezing or they are swallowed, pass through the stomach and intestines unharmed, and are scattered with the droppings. These eggs adhere to the food or get into the drinking water and thus infect other chicks and keep up the disease indefinitely. Often the red worms are coughed up, but they are immediately seized and swallowed by some of the chicks, and in this manner, also, the disease is spread.

The eggs of this worm live a long time in the soil and are sometimes taken into the digestive tube of earth worms. In badly infested ground a considerable proportion of the earthworms may, if eaten, be capable of causing the disease in chicks.

These facts explain why ground upon which chickens are raised year after year becomes so badly infested and how the infection is carried over from one year to the next. It seems that the worms may also be carried by grown fowls and by some wild birds and that this is another means for their preservation.

When the eggs of this worm are taken into the stomach of the chicks the young worms are soon liberated and find their way in a few days to

the windpipe, where they may be seen already attached within a week.

Symptoms

The symptoms of gapes are most frequently observed in chicks from 10 days to 4 weeks old. The affected birds cough or sneeze with an abrupt, whistling sound and a more or less labored effort. Very soon they begin to gape, extending the neck and opening the beak, thus indicating that they are not getting a sufficient supply of air. During the first few days the appetite is ravenous, but in spite of the quantity of food eaten the birds become weak, anaemic, and emaciated. Later there is little appetite, the affected birds are dull, have difficulty in keeping with their companions, and as the disease advances, their wings droop and they stand with closed eyes and head drawn back into the body. Frequently the head is thrown forward and they gape or give it a convulsive shake in order to loosen the obstruction in the windpipe and permit the entrance of air. In this condition they are liable to die suddenly from suffocation, from exhaustion, or from being trampled by their fellows at night.

The most vigorous and the older birds show only mild symptoms or none at all. They may gape occasionally, but their appetites remain good and they continue to grow. However, as the soil becomes more and more intensely infested the proportion of the chickens which are able to resist the attacks of these parasites becomes less, until finally it may be almost impossible to raise either chickens or turkeys.

Treatment

Reliance must be placed upon prevention rather than cure, because a chicken 2 to 3 weeks old has not sufficient value to warrant the expenditure of much time or medicine in its treatment.

Sometimes it is found advisable to extract the worms or to inject some

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liquid into the windpipe which will kill them. Extractors are made in various ways. Generally a small quill feather is stripped of all of its web except a small tuft at the end, and this is used either dry or moistened with kerosene or oil of turpentine. A fairly good extractor may be made by taking a hair from a horse's tail, bending it in the middle, and twisting the two ends together so as to form a loop; or a similar loop may be made by cutting the hair, laying the two pieces side by side, tying a knot near the end, trimming the short ends close to the knot, and twisting the long ends together. These homemade extractors have been imitated in the poultry-supply trade by doubling and twisting a small flexible wire which carries a few moderately stiff hairs to scrape off the worms.

These extractors are all used in the same manner. The chicken's beak is forced open with the thumb and fingers of the left hand, while the extractor is held in the right hand. When the glottis, which is a small aperture at the root of the tongue, is opened for breathing, the extractor is carefully inserted and pressed downward into the windpipe. The neck should be kept extended in a straight line, so that the extractor will enter freely and not injure the delicate walls of the windpipe. At the first insertion the loop or brush should not pass more than an inch below the glottis; then it should be given two or three turns between the thumb and finger and withdrawn. If any worms adhere to it, these should be dropped into a basin of hot water or kept and burned. The extractor may now be inserted a little deeper, and so on until it reaches nearly the full length of the neck. If the slightest resistance is felt to the entrance of the extractor, it should not be pressed upon or inserted any farther. In all cases the extractor must be quickly withdrawn to avoid suffocating or otherwise injuring the chicken. Often 8 or 10 worms may be removed in this manner, and if the treatment has not been so rough as to cause injury the symptoms will be very much improved.

Recently good results have been reported from medicating drinking water with 15 grains of salicylic acid or 3 drams of salicylate of soda to the quart of water, and in Germany the disease is said to be successfully treated by introducing a small soft-rubber tube into the windpipe, in the same manner as described for an extractor, and injecting 3 to 10 drops of a 5 per cent solution of salicylate of soda.

The best method of prevention is to put the chicks, when hatched, on fresh ground; to remove, place in a separate coop, and treat any that show symptoms, and plow and seed down the old infected runs, not permitting chickens

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to go upon them for two or three years.

Worms

Sometimes the fowls of a flock become badly infested with worms, which live in the crop, stomach, and intestines and either cause serious disease or affect the nutrition, so that the birds become weak, bloodless, and unproductive. The nature of the condition is determined by examining the birds that die, or by killing one that is very thin and weak. The intestines, the stomach, and the crop should be opened and their contents carefully examined. If a considerable number of roundworms or tapeworms are found, the remainder of the flock should receive appropriate treatment.

Treatment.

The remedies which are used to dislodge these parasites should be given when the birds are fasting. They should have a light feed at night and should be given the medicine the following morning. Two or three hours after giving the medicine they should have a purgative, which may be Epsom salts, 40 grains for each adult bird thoroughly mixed with a small quantity of moist mash and so distributed that each bird will get its share, or they may be given 2 to 3 teaspoonfuls of castor oil. An hour later a light ration may be given.

One of the best remedies is oil of turpentine, which may be mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil and 20 to 30 drops of the mixture given at a dose. This is followed in two hours with 2 to 3 teaspoonfuls of castor oil.

Thymol is especially active in the case of roundworms, and 1 grain of it may be made into a pill with a little bread and butter and given to each fowl. It should be followed by a purge, as in the case of other remedies. Santonica, or worm seed, in doses of 7 or 8 grains is also successfully used to combat this class of worms.

The remedies which are particularly efficacious for tapeworms are powdered areca nut, 30 to 45 grains; powdered male fern, 30 to 60 grains; kamala, 30 to 40 grains for each fowl. These are followed by Epsom salts, castor oil, or calomel (one-third grain). Areca nut, male fern, and kamala may produce bad effects in turkeys and geese, and must be given to these birds in comparatively small doses.

Preventive treatment must be

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carried out at the same time as the medical treatment or the birds will be immediately reinfested by eggs or embryos of worms taken with the food or drink. Ponds or puddles of stagnant water should be drained or filled with earth; houses and runs (if small) should be cleaned and disinfected with 5 per cent cresol solution; feeding troughs and drinking vessels should be cleaned daily and disinfected with the same cresol solution or with boiling water; the manure should be collected daily, mixed with an equal quantity of freshly slaked lime, and put where the fowls will not have access to it.

It is considered preferable by some poultrymen, in the case of a badly infested flock, to kill off all the birds and begin a new flock on fresh ground with chickens hatched in in-

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cubators or with fowls from a flock known to be healthy.

MANGE (Scabies.)

Fowls and pigeons are affected by scabies, but the disease is not communicated from pigeons to fowls, nor vice versa, as the parasitic mites are not identical.

Causation

The mites which cause the disease are introduced into the poultry yard by affected fowls, and they spread rapidly from fowl to fowl until nearly or quite all of the birds are affected. The mite lives at the base of the feathers, where it bites the skin and causes intense itching.

Symptoms

This form of mange is often called *depluming scabies* on account of the rapid destruction of the feathers. It generally begins in the spring, is most active during the warm weather, and disappears in winter. The most prominent symptom is a loss of feathers from spots of various sizes on different parts of the body. It usually begins on the rump and spreads rapidly to the back, thighs, breast, neck, and head. As the mites progress from the starting point over the surface of the body their advance is indicated by the falling of the feathers, until finally the fowl becomes nearly naked, the large feathers of the tail and wings being all that remain.

The skin which is bared in this manner is smooth, soft, and little if any changed by the disease. However, if the stumps of the feathers are examined soon after the breaking of the quill they are found surrounded by scales and crusts, and by pull-

ing out the adjoining feathers they are seen to be similarly affected.

The irritation produced by this mite leads the fowls to pull out their feathers, and they often acquire the habit of feather pulling, attacking the plumage of other birds as well as their own. *Depluming scabies* is often mistaken for the vice of feather pulling or for irregular moulting. Usually the general health of the affected birds does not suffer greatly, but if the disease is allowed to continue untreated some of the hens lose flesh and become unproductive, while the males may show great weakness and anemia.

Treatment

Apply to the affected spots of the skin and for some distance around them an ointment made by thoroughly mixing 1 part of flowers of sulphur with 4 parts of vaseline or lard, or 1 part of carbolic acid with 50 parts of vaseline. A convenient liquid preparation is made by mixing Peruvian balsam 1 ounce, alcohol 3 ounces. One of these preparations should be selected and applied at least twice with an interval of about a week. A good lice powder should be applied to all of the fowls a day or two before beginning the other treatment, and at the same time that the latter is applied the houses should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

SCALY LEG, MANGE OF THE LEG.

This condition is caused by a mite of another species from that which causes mange of the body. It affects fowls, turkeys, pheasants, and cage birds. While usually it does not affect the general health of the birds, it gives them a very unsightly appearance and is an indication of neglect and bad management on the part of the owner. The disease occurs only by contagion from other birds; it spreads very slowly, and many individuals escape it entirely, although constantly exposed to it.

Symptoms

The disease is easily recognized by the enlargement of the feet and legs and the rough appearance of the surface caused by the loosening and rais-

ing of the scales on the legs and the upper surface of the feet. This parasite begins its attack in the clefts between the toes and gradually spreads forward and upward until the whole of the foot and shank become affected. The two legs are usually attacked at the same time and about to the same degree. At first there is seen only a slight roughening of the surface, but the continued irritation by the mite causes the formation of a spongy or powdery substance beneath the scales which raises them more and more, until they are nearly perpendicular with the surface and are easily detached. In the most severe cases the joints become inflamed, the birds are lame and scarcely able to walk, a joint or an entire toe may be lost, and the birds, unable to search for food, lose flesh and die from hunger and exhaustion.

Treatment

Wash and brush the legs with soap and warm water, removing the loose scales that come off without causing bleeding. Dry the legs and apply a coating of balsam of Peru or an ointment containing 2 per cent of carbolic acid. A remedy highly recommended is made by mixing 1 part oil of caraway with 5 parts of vaseline. When large numbers of fowls are to be treated, some poultrymen make a mixture of one-half pint kerosene and 1 pint raw linseed oil in a quart can, take this to the poultry house at night, and dip both legs of each affected bird into the mixture, allowing them to drip into the can for a minute after removal, and then replacing on the roost. The feathers of the leg must not be wet, as this causes irritation and sometimes burns the skin. The treatment should be repeated in three or four days.

CROP BOUND, IMPACTED CROP.

This is an over-distended and paralyzed condition of the crop, generally caused by overeating or by swallowing coarse and indigestible substances, such as feathers. In cholera the crop is paralyzed as a result of the disease.

Symptoms

The first symptoms is a loss of appetite or an effort of the bird to swallow without being able to do so. The crop is seen to be very large and much distended with contents which are more or less firmly packed together. If permitted to continue, the condition becomes aggravated, the breathing difficult, and death may result.

Treatment

The contents of the crop may sometimes be removed by forcing the bird to swallow a teaspoonful or more of sweet oil, then massaging the lower part of the gullet, if it contains food, or, if not, the part of the crop near-

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est to the gullet, until a part of the contents are softened and may be pressed toward the head. This is made easier by holding the bird head downward. By continued manipulation the greater part of the material may be removed. The bird should not be permitted to eat for several hours after it is relieved.

If this plan of treatment is not successful, the crop must be opened with a sharp knife and the contents removed through the opening, using for this purpose a coffee spoon, a button hook, small forceps, a bent wire, or other suitable instrument. After this is done, wash out the crop with clean, warm water. The opening should not be over an inch in length and should be closed with 3 or 4 stitches, first in the wall of the crop and when this is finished an equal number in the skin. Each stitch should be made and tied separately. Coarse white silk is the best material, but if it is not at hand ordinary cotton thread may be used.

Feed on milk and raw egg beaten together for a day or two, and gradually change to soft mash.

LIVER DISEASE.

When not produced as the result of one of the contagious diseases described elsewhere, liver disease is generally caused by errors of feeding and lack of exercise. It can not certainly be distinguished from other forms of disease during the life of the bird. When examined after death the liver is found enlarged and so tender that it is easily torn. If it is suspected that other birds in the flock are similarly affected, correct the ration, give plenty of green feed, and encourage exercise in the open air.

LIMBERNECK

The condition known as 'limberneck' is in reality not a disease but is a symptom of several diseases which are characterized by a paralysis of the muscles of the neck, which makes it impossible for the bird to raise its head from the ground. This condition is due to the absorption of poisons from the intestines, which act upon the nervous system and cause paralysis. It is generally associated with indigestion, or the eating of moldy grain or putrid meat or with intestinal worms. The best treatment is to give a full dose of purgative medicine; that is, 50 or 60 grains of Epsom salts or 3 or 4 teaspoonfuls of castor oil for a grown fowl. Often the birds will be cured within 24 hours, and in case they are not better within 3 or 4 days it is not advisable to keep them.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH OR INTESTINES.

This trouble, when not the result of one of the contagious diseases to which reference has been made, is generally one to eating moldy or putrid food or irritating mineral poisons. It is indicated by loss of appetite, dullness, and constipation or diarrhea. It may be treated by giving 30 or 40 grains of Epsom salts or 2 teaspoonfuls of castor oil, and feeding a soft mash for a day or two.

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is still doing business and eating three square meals a day. Age brings wisdom, sometimes, but never makes prophets. A word to the wise is sufficient. Breed the "All Wools" and you'll never ask for a "handout." Write for free catalogue.

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LICE AND CHOLERA

Many poultry people want to jump at conclusions and call everything cholera that seems to trouble their chickens. This is especially true, if there is any sign of bowel trouble. While many of the ailments have no semblance of cholera, it is perhaps a good thing to get uneasy and be ready to investigate; with such a state of affairs, something is very likely to be done to better their condition. Very often, during hot weather, you will find a number of your hens stalking about the yard in a slow, listless manner, stopping to straighten their feathers and pick at themselves. You can just put it down in your notebook that they are being overrun with mites which are simply sucking their very life blood from them, which will cause them to have bowel trouble, and if the nests are not removed, it will not take very many days to see the death of many good hens. These hot days breed lice by the millions when they are allowed to start. After a few hens have died of such trouble of the bowels caused by lice or mites, others may be affected by contagion, and real cholera is brought forth. In real cholera the fowl assumes a very tired or listful gait, similar to the one when lice is the trouble, but the discharge of the bowels is of a watery nature, green and

bright yellow in color. The comb soon turns black or very dark purple; at times there is a foamy discharge from the mouth, but not always. When this is present it indicates cold in connection with the bowel trouble. When these decided symptoms of cholera are present a prompt separation should ensue, putting those showing a decided case promptly under the sod, making a place for all showing slight symptoms, to get them away from the well ones. In the drinking water for the well ones and the slightly indisposed ones, add one-fourth ounce of sulpho-carbonate of zinc to each gallon of water. Cleaning the premises is a most important item at such a time. The runs and houses should be thoroughly cleaned, scraped and swept and the droppings covered with soil. After this is done, a thorough sprinkling should be done with water into which has been stirred one pint of sulphuric acid to twenty gallons of water. The stamping out of the disease depends largely upon the thoroughness of the cleaning. Cholera is a much dreaded disease, but with prompt and vigorous methods of the right kind, it is easily stamped out. The advice for those who do not have it is to do the cleaning job, anyway, and thus prevent its appearance at all—F. J. Marshall in Atlanta Georgian.

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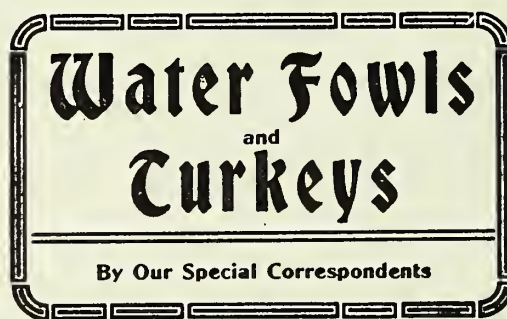
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Dept. IH, Knoxville, Tennessee

The Industrious Hen, Three Years Only One Dollar.



NO SWIMMING WATER FOR DUCKS

It is surprising that more attention is not devoted to hatching and rearing of ducks, for the market of the duck fattening industry. Ducks give a quicker return than any other feathered stock, inasmuch as they only take eight to ten week's from time of hatching until they are fattened and ready for killing. Prices are highest during March and April, and gradually decrease in July. To obtain early eggs, well-matured, good-framed stock for the breeding flocks are selected in the early autumn, and care is taken to prevent the birds becoming over-fat. Animal food, grain, and boiled vegetables, with bulky foods, assist laying in mid-winter, although ducks do not generally commence laying until February and March. Hatching in the earlier months necessitates incubators being employed, but hens when available may be used later. The eggs require rather more moisture than ordinary hen's eggs, and take one week longer to hatch. Ducklings are generally very hardy, seldom give any trouble, and those reared during May and June with sunshine and favorable climatic conditions make rapid progress.

Ducklings for market or table purposes should have no water to swim in,

or the muscular development will cause the flesh to become tough and unsuitable for killing. Many breeders err in this respect; also in allowing flocks a large or unlimited range. Ducklings thrive better and put on flesh more rapidly when prevented from any bathing water, but it is of great importance that all drinking vessels should be deep enough to permit the bills to be covered with water or trouble with the nostrils will follow.

Coarse sand should always be added to all soft food to assist digestion. The first week, and until ten days old, every three hours, boiled rice, barley meal, sharps, ground oats, bran (scalded), may be given, followed by animal food and corn-meal. Spratt's Patent supply an excellent fattening food for ducklings, which is a blend of most carefully selected cereals. After experience, duck-rearing or fattening is by no means difficult, providing cleanliness is ensured. Ducklings, with ordinary attention, are less liable to poultry diseases, and are, therefore, easier to rear than ordinary chickens, whilst from February to August well-fattened young birds fetch remunerative prices. The Aylesbury breed is ideal for producing good, profitable ducklings, whilst an excellent cross is the Pekin, whose laying propensities are in its favor—London Telegraph.

TEACH TURKEYS TO ROOST SOME DISTANCE FROM GROUND

The young turkeys should be taught to roost some distance from the ground. The danger from foxes and other predatory animals is ever present, especially in newly settled sections, if the poults are allowed to roost on rail fences, or upon the ground. They may, in the course of several evenings, be coaxed to walk up a long a pole to the higher branches of a tree, until they learn to do so regularly of their own accord.

THE VALUE OF THE GUINEA

Guineas certainly are becoming very popular, meritoriously. The writer has received more inquiries in regard to guineas in the past few months than in five years' time before. One correspondent from East Tennessee writes that he has received more eggs from his flock of fifty guineas than from a flock of seventy-five Rhode Island Red hens. This, however, is not strange, as the guinea hen is the greatest egg-producer from the first of April until late in September, of any fowl we ever raised, and is practically inexpensive, procuring their living altogether from the range. We have a flock of pure African pearl hens, (please pardon us for becoming personal) that have not cost us fifty cents for food since the first of April. They do not care to tolerate coddling, but prefer to isolate themselves from the rest of the poultry and feed from the range. Strange as it may appear, yet after wandering far out on the

SNOWFLAKE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

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farm for food, the majority of them come back to the poultry houses to lay their eggs. This is due to having been raised largely with chicken hens, and in order to protect their eggs from crows. Crows are very destructive here to poultry of all kinds. Guineas are very wise, and they soon learn to deposit their eggs where they know they will be protected. Many writers and breeders as well, suppose guineas to be of a monogamous nature, but such is not the case, as we have used as high as five hens to one male and found the eggs came very fertile. Many recommend allowing the guinea hen to raise her own young, but our several years' experience proves that a chicken hen will raise many more chicks than the natural guinea mother. Should the season be dry, as it has been this season, the natural guinea mother will mature a full clutch of baby guineas, but when the season is wet, it's almost impossible to grow them with their natural mother, as they travel too far and never make any allowances for age of their young, nor climatic conditions. Very frequently we hatch the eggs under the natural guinea hens, but really prefer to incubate and brood the baby guineas with chicken hens.

The guinea is very much the same in nature as the turkey. I find they mature much quicker, and keep much healthier when cooped and brooded near a brushy or tufted grass range. They require but little feeding when allowed to range and procure their living from insects. Last season we raised a fine clutch in the family garden, and were surprised to find they consumed every cabbage worm as well as all manner of insects.

As a rule the guinea when dressed is very fat, due of course, to their roaming over large range for food. It requires thirty days' time for their eggs to hatch, hence they do much better when hatched off during warm weather, we seldom ever attempt incubating the eggs before April 15th. This brings the chicks off in the middle of May, assuring you of mild weather at the time they are due to hatch. Cold, damp weather is very severe on them, for that reason should not be incubated too early. They are a tropical bird naturally, being a native of Africa. In many parts of Africa, I am told they abound in their wild state in great numbers, and are hunted by sportsmen the same as the wild duck is in this country. Since it has become known to many that their flesh is very delicious, they are very popular and are bred very extensively throughout America.—J. C. Clipp, Saltillo, Ind.

FEEDING MOULTING HENS

Hens should be fed liberally during the moulting season, according to Professor J. G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, who condemns the practice of partially starving the hens to make them lose as far as possible all their feathers at one time, thus straining the vitality of the fowls to provide entire new growths of feathers so quickly. The method may be good when followed by an

GABHART'S WHITE LEGHORNS

With ten years experience in line breeding this one variety, we feel our claims are entitled to your consideration. We have won at nine of the largest shows and 3rd in the International Egg-Laying Contest, Frankfort, Ky. 400 utility pullets for fall delivery, old and young stock for any competition. Cock birds \$2 and \$3. W. E. GABHART, Box M, Bohon, Ky.

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We have a large number of S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, A. C. Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Cornish, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Cochin Bantams, Mammoth Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. Our prices are reasonable when quality is considered and we guarantee satisfaction. Eggs balance of season \$1 per setting.

NEVIN POULTRY YARDS, Wardin Bros., R. 7, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

expert, but ordinarily it injures the flock. As a rule a reasonable long moulting period, during which time the birds are well cared for, produces the best results. Sunflower seed, oil meal, and other oily feeds fed during the moulting season aid in the growth of feathers.

The cockerels and pullets should be separated soon as you can determine the sex.

Sunshine, fresh air and water are three things that are essential for success this fall.

Beware of the hidden nest. It is not uncommon for farmers to take the eggs from a hidden nest and put them in the fresh egg basket. As one has no way of knowing the age or condition of such eggs, there is a great risk in such a procedure.

Give the hens a place to dig in the ground every day. This is a hint that you do some digging yourself, till Jack Frost places an embargo on your fun. Spade up a place where the hens can hunt for worms and such things. If they don't get a worm, just the sport of scratching in the earth will do them good.

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Specialty Clubs and Associations

As Reported by Their Secretaries

NOTICE TO SHOW SECRETARIES

The American Buckeye Club offers the following specials during the coming show season. Shows desiring these placed with them are requested to print the following notice in their premium list and send a copy to the club secretary, who will at once send them a full list of breeders.

The American Buckeye Club offers a handsome silver cup for best pen, providing there are two or more exhibitors in the class.

The club also offers four special ribbons, one each for best shaped male, best shaped female, best colored male, and best colored female. Competition open to the members of the club. Send one dollar to A. H. Weisburg, Secretary-Treasurer, Nevada, Mo., for a year's dues, and become identified with the active breeders behind the breed. The new club catalogue will be sent

to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps.

Show Secretaries, Attention

You are authorized to offer at your show, our club ribbons, if you will send a copy of your premium list, containing the following offer to J. E. Willmarth, Secretary, The American Buff Wyandotte Club, Amityville, N. Y.:

BUFF WYANDOTTE SPECIALS

The American Buff Wyandotte Club offers to members four fine ribbons, as follows: One for best shaped male; one for best colored male; one for best shaped female; one for best colored female.

Breeders, who are not members, should join, so they can compete for the specials. Send a dollar to the Secretary, J. E. Willmarth, Amityville, N. Y., and become a member. It will help you to breed better birds and will help you to sell them. We elect our officers and decide other important matters by mail vote, so every member has an equal voice in club affairs. Join and help make the best breed the most popular breed. The handsomest catalogue issued by any specialty club, free to members.

REESE V. HICKS GOES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CO.

In response to inquiries, I wish to announce that after September 1st I will do only editorial work for Poultry Culture, and devote practically my entire time as representative in the middle West of the International Incubator and Hover Co. After years carefully studying incubators and hovers, have decided that the International Sanitary line is the best on the market and has a great field of usefulness. Hence my connection with this company is after mature investigation and study.—Reese V. Hicks, Topeka, Kan.

EARLY AND PERSISTENT LAYERS

Henderson's "Brown Beauties" are keeping up their reputation as great layers. We are informed that a "Brown Beauty" pullet hatched March 17, 1913, laid her first egg July 26th, 1913. This looks like Henderson's "Brown Beauties" are some layers as well as prize winners.

This pullet was hatched by a hen, raised on a city lot and the most of the four months of her early life was spent in a coop 2 ft. x 8 ft. x 2 ft. high, with a small dry goods box at

the end covered with roofing paper for a roosting place.

The feed used was commercial chicken feed, dry mash, beef scrap and lawn clippings. Any one desiring further information will address J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn., enclosing a two-cent postage stamp, and further information will be furnished free.

Mr. Henderson has promised to furnish a cut of this pullet for use in The Industrious Hen just as soon as he can secure a photograph of her.

THE HEN'S COMB

Experienced poultry keepers, especially those who specialize in egg-production, are aware of the close relationship between the hen's comb and her egg organs—a relationship especially noticeable in the Mediterranean breeds, such as Minorcas and Leghorns. During moult and the period of non-productiveness, these birds display small, undersized combs, which, however, extend when laying commences and improve also in color. The hen's comb thus serves as an excellent barometer, being pale and almost white when its wearer suffers from anaemia, and turning purple and dark when liver disease is present. In the Journal of Microscopical Science the matter is lucidly dealt with. The rapid and marked increase in area of the hen's comb is proved, both in adult and young hens, to accompany the period of egg-laying. It is due to a fatty infiltration of the central connective tissue core of the comb; the decrease is occasioned by the abstraction of the fat.

Increase in the comb is not accompanied by a rise in general body weight, though such a rise usually occurs some time previously. The explanation of the fatty infiltration of the comb is found in the fact that at the egg-laying periods the blood becomes charged with fatty material, which is conveyed to the ovary for the formation of yolk, and that the excess of this fatty material is deposited in the comb. Observant poultry-keepers can tell at a glance by the comb in what state of health their fowls are, and take proper measures to arrest threatened ailments. The regular inclusion of animal matter in the hen's diet (such as bullock's liver and lights, lightly boiled) will produce a manifest improvement in the size and condition of comb, whilst iron tonics are freely used. Sulphate of iron (a small piece to a gallon of water), tincture of iron (one teaspoonful to three pints of water), also saccharated carbonate of iron added to the morning soft food (one teaspoonful to six fowls), will soon cause blood-red combs to appear and rich-colored yolks may similarly be insured.—London Telegraph.

Green bone is very rich in phosphate of lime.

Keep the youngsters free from lice and watch them grow.

Now is the time to begin spraying your chicken coops regularly.

Popular Talks on Law

By WALTER K. TOWERS, A. B., J. D.,
of the Michigan Bar.

WILLS: BREAKABLE AND UN-BREAKABLE

SAMUEL HENDRIX had a son—a fact that he almost regretted, for he seemed thoroughly bad and the father had expended much of his property in keeping the boy out of jail. Naturally enough, Samuel desired that on his death his wife and daughter should receive all the remaining property and the son none. So he wrote the following:

"When I die it is my will that all my property be equally divided between my wife, Esther, and my daughter, Sarah.

Signed SAMUEL HENDRIX."

Samuel had heard that witnesses are necessary to a will, so he called in his wife, Esther, and daughter, Sarah, and had them watch him while he wrote his signature and then sign their names below his. The result was that neither the wife nor the daughter could take any property under the will, for it is a general rule of law that no one who witnesses a will may take any benefit or receive anything from that will. Had Samuel Hendrix possessed a bit more information of the law he would have called others as witnesses and his wishes could have been enforced.

This illustrates but one of the many pitfalls into which one may fall in the very important task of drafting his will. The preparation of a will is usually a task for an attorney, and a good one, but there are cases of emergency when a lawyer's services are not readily obtainable. If the estate is small and not scattered, and the disposition that is to be made of it is simple, direct and clearly understood, it requires no great knowledge to draft an effective will. In any event, some information of the laws governing the disposition of property on death is interesting, as well as decidedly useful.

A will is ever a fascinating instrument. The preparation of it is a serious matter and into it the maker puts his deliberate and well-considered thought. Thus it goes far toward revealing the real spirit of the maker. The words of the will are the words a man desires to leave when he has passed beyond; they display his true attitude toward friends and relatives.

Death is the great inevitable. Tax dodgers are famous, but death dodgers have thus far achieved no notoriety. The will is made in appreciation of the inevitable end and takes effect upon decease. It is thus that one may be assured that his wishes in regard to the disposition of his property will be regarded after death. The power

to make a will has not always been recognized by law. The will is stated to be of Roman origin, but, be that as it may, the power to will is now firmly established and recognized by law.

To make a will requires mental capacity. We often hear of instruments drawn as wills which are set aside by the courts because the maker was lacking in intellect. The mental capacity that is required to make a will may be enumerated as follows: 1. Ability to understand the nature of a will and that the maker is engaged in making his will. 2. Ability to know and keep in mind the various items of his property. 3. Ability to know and keep in mind the members of the family and others entitled to the maker's bounty. In general, any person of full age, possessing the mental capacity described above, and not subject to some special legal disability, may make a valid and binding will. In the majority of the states the full age of twenty-one years is required of both sexes before the power to make a will is granted.

Married women were formerly denied the right to will their property, but modern statutes quite generally give them that privilege. Of course, an insane person, lacking the required mental qualifications, cannot make a will, nor can infants under age, in most states.

The first great requisite of a will is that it shall be in writing. This does not mean that it need be written in longhand, though that is the most desirable of all ways when the maker is preparing his own will. Typewritten wills and printed wills, with the blanks filled in, are common, and wills have been held valid when prepared in many unusual ways on strange substitutes for paper or parchment. The prudent attorney, in preparing a will, always sees to it that the entire instrument is fastened together. Thus if the will consists of several typewritten or printed sheets, the last of which alone is signed, another typewritten page might be substituted for unsigned one and the whole character of the instrument altered. So, if the entire will cannot be written on a single sheet of paper, the various pages should be so attached that they cannot be separated without detection. The pages are usually stapled or pasted together at the top and a cord is run through them, tied and sealed. It is wise for the maker of the will, the testator, as he is called, to initial each page in such cases.

Further, the will must be signed by the maker and witnessed in the manner required by the statutes of the State in which it is made. Nevada is the only State which requires a seal. The usual and proper method of signing is for the maker to write his name in full at the bottom of the will. Where the maker cannot write, his "mark" is sufficient. Wills have been held valid when signed with initials or parts of the name, or by a stamp, but such methods are dangerous. If a person is for any reason incapable of writing he may authorize another to sign his name for him.

Not only must a will be signed, but it must also be witnessed, and that in the strictest form. Some States

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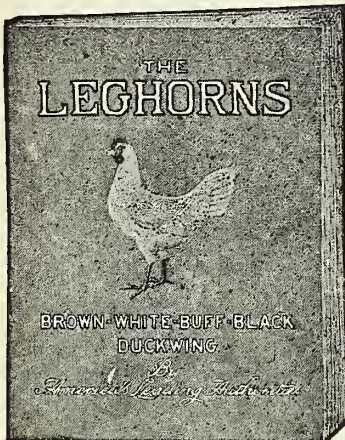
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require but two witnesses; others three, but is always best to have three witnesses. As was pointed out in the case of Samuel Hendrix, the witnesses must be persons who have no interest in the will, and it must be seen to that neither they nor their near relatives are to receive anything under the will.

The manner in which a careful attorney completes the necessary formalities, having written the will itself and secured the witnesses, is somewhat as follows: All the persons—maker and witnesses—must be in the same room and all in sight of each other. The maker declares the will to be his and writes his signature, with all the witnesses watching him. Then each of the witnesses in turn signs his name, the entire party still remaining together. While a will is usually dated, this is not necessary. No registration is required. The original will is filed in a safe place, usually by the maker, among his papers, and a copy put in another place. The copy is not a will, but is useful in proving the contents of the will if the instrument should be destroyed or altered.

Having made a will and wishing to change it, the maker has two general courses open. He may write another will, in which he expressly revokes the earlier one, or pen a revocation, either of which instruments must be signed and witnessed as a will. Or he may take the will and by tearing it up, burning it, or drawing lines through it, with the intention of 'revoking' it, cause it to lose all effect as a will. In Iowa, this act must be done in the presence of witnesses and in all cases it is best to do so.

On the death of the maker, those interested in the will usually secure the services of an attorney in having it probated and the estate administered. Of course the person named in the

will as executor, may himself place it before the probate, or similar court, but he usually finds it simpler to have a lawyer arrange matters. If no executor has been named by the maker in his will, an administrator is appointed by the court. It is the duty of executor, or administrator, to care for the deceased's property and see that it is distributed according to the terms of the will under the direction of the court. Of course the will and proof of the maker's death must first be placed before the court and the validity of the will established.

In determining the meaning of a will, the court is always guided by the cardinal principle that the intention of the maker of the will is to be determined as accurately as possible from the instrument and effect given thereto.

The task of the person making a will is to realize its importance, weigh all the possibilities carefully and state them clearly. The task of the lawyer is to warn the maker of the various contingencies that may arise in the maker's peculiar circumstances to affect the disposition of his property and to see that all of the necessary formalities have been complied with. A will is not a thing to be made hastily, or without information. Consider thoroughly and then act carefully.

(Copyright, 1913, by W. K. Towers.)

Poultry authorities say little or nothing as to the age at which ducks materially reduce egg production, but probably after the fourth or fifth year. There is so much in the strain, or family, that only a careful observation of the yield of small flocks can serve as a safe guide, especially as not laying in nests, and mostly at night or early morning, it is difficult to identify the good or poor individuals.



Ancona Prize Winner.

"BUG-HOUSE"

(By William A. Davis)

I saw a man that raved and swore,
 And gnawed the bars that held him fast;
 Then beat his breast and laughed and shrieked,
 Then simmered down, at last, and called,
 And cried: "Bring me a broiled trap-nest,
 A plate of balanced-ration soup,
 A gen'rous slice of make-'em-lay,
 And kegs of remedies for roup."—
 Right here broke off suddenly
 With "Ha, ha, ha, ho, ho, he, he,
 I see you in those brooders, there,
 Your incubators can't bite me!
 Come, underfeds and overfeds,—
 Come on, sure-hatch and loafers, too,
 You broodies and you cockerels,
 I'll strangle ev'ry one of you!
 Louse-killers, coops and mating-pens,
 Self-feeders, fountains, cures-for-gapes,
 Bands, books on poultry—are my friends,
 You'll catch me when I sleep, perhaps—
 Wah, whoop!" He fell into a fit,
 Came to and gnashed his teeth with rage,
 Then cackled like a hen, then crowed,
 And strutted proudly 'round his cage.
 Poor soul! Oh, how I pitied him!
 I asked an old attendant, near,
 Who seemed inured to scenes like this,
 "What brought the raving creature here?"
 "Him? Oh, he is a poultryman
 That tried to follow all he read
 About the most successful ways
 Of raising poultry—lost his head—
 A bright man once." Again, began
 The maniac with "Cut, cut, cut,
 Cut-daw-cut, Cock-a-doodle-doo,
 Quack, quack, peep, peep, put, put, put put,
 put,
 Squawk, gobble, gobble, gobble, cluck,
 Chirp, chirp, caw-daw, caw-daw, caw-daw,
 Buck-wheat, buck-wheat, buck-wheat, buck-
 wheat,
 Whoopee, wah, whoop, ha, ha, ha, ha-a-a.
 —Illinois Poultry Journal.

MARKING CHICKENS

When a fancier wishes to mark or distinguish a certain fowl he usually puts a small band with a number on it about the leg, immediately above the foot. This, as most breeders know, is the way all fowls are marked at the poultry shows and fairs. But we cannot mark or band our young, growing chickens in this way. And for this reason it is often very hard to make sure of the chickens from any particular pen of breeders, or mating, after they get to running about with the general flock of young stock; and after they are weaned it is not advisable to confine them so as to raise them separately, and deprive them of the range.

For this reason some other method of marking is necessary, and the best time to apply it is when the chicks are first hatched, or at least, before they are weaned. Our plan has been to wait about ten days or two weeks, and then put the distinguishing features on. It is inexpensive and very easily and quickly applied. It consists simply in spreading the toes of the chicks, with the foot resting on a hard, smooth surface, and splitting the web, or intersection of skin between the toes about half way from the outer edge with a sharp knife. This just in one place only for the chickens of one brood. Taking, for instance, the web between the two outer toes of the left foot, for the first brood marked, and registering it so in a book for the purpose. Then the inner web of the left foot on the next brood, and so on until each hatching, or the chickens from each, or every particular mating on the place have a mark that they can be distinguished by. The split between the toes will not grow up, and if it is not made too deep there will be no bleeding, or spreading of the toes unnaturally from it.

In place of the knife and the split, a small punch, such as shoemakers use, may be utilized, and the web of the chicken's foot spread and punched, which would make a small hole only, and as a small piece of the ligament between the toes would in this way be removed, it would make a lasting mark, too, and one really preferable to splitting the web. Either way is good enough, however, and if followed up during the season, it enables one to gather a good deal of interesting data, and to keep a close tab on the young stock on the place.

By this plan one can select the eggs of the hens known to be the best layers on the place, set them under hens that have no other eggs under them, and then mark the chickens before they are weaned, and in this way raise a number of pullets which, like their mothers, would add materially to the egg output of the flock the second season.—H. B. Geer, in Southern Agriculturist.

BUSINESS METHODS NECESSARY

How few people there are, especially those who keep poultry as a side line, who really know whether their birds are paying them or not, much less know which are the money-makers and which are the wasters. It is coming to this in dairying, that the farmer who does not know exactly the amount of milk each cow in his herd is producing every year will have to retire from business. While it may not be possible to keep a record of every fowl on the place, still an intelligent study of the birds will enable one to decide which are profitable and which are unprofitable. This knowledge is necessary to reduce the cost of production and make the keeping of fowls really profitable.

The profit and loss standpoint will never appeal to the poultrykeeper unless he acquires the habit of keeping a strict account of his receipts and expenditures. When he realizes, for instance, that his returns have declined he will be impelled to look for a cause, probably finding it in having too many old hens on hand, having bred from a weak cockerel, or not having been particular enough in regard to feeding and managing the birds to the best advantage.

It is surprising how contented people become with poor results when they fail to closely examine the financial side of the business. A simple poultry account-book, carefully kept, should render it easy to ascertain at a glance whether the poultry is a paying or a losing transaction. If the latter, then something is radically wrong, for, with the type of bird now available at cheap prices there is no excuse for want of success. The only explanation that can be offered is want of knowledge, or carelessness, on the part of the owner.—New South Wales Farmer & Settler.

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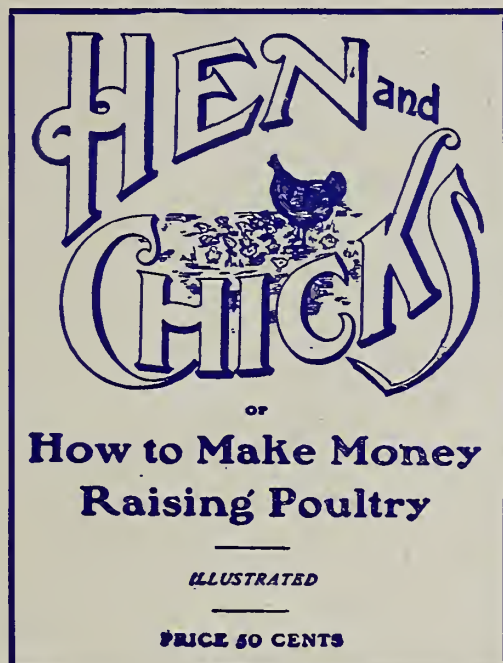
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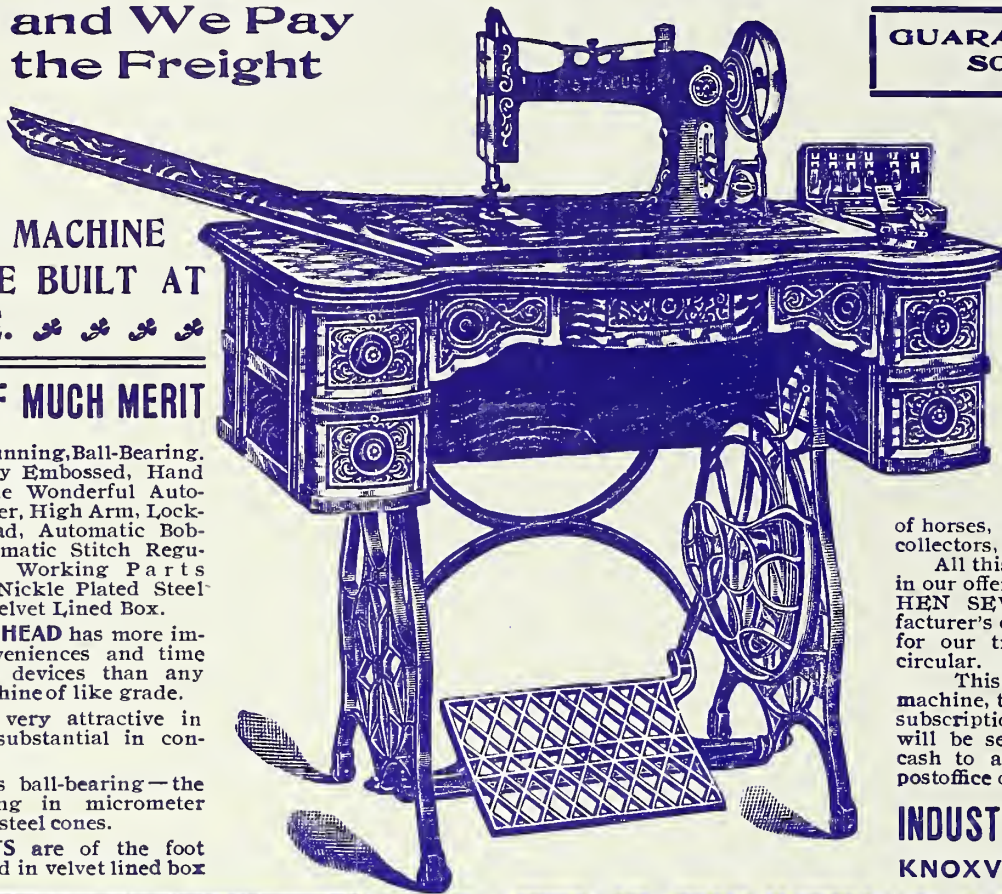
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